

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

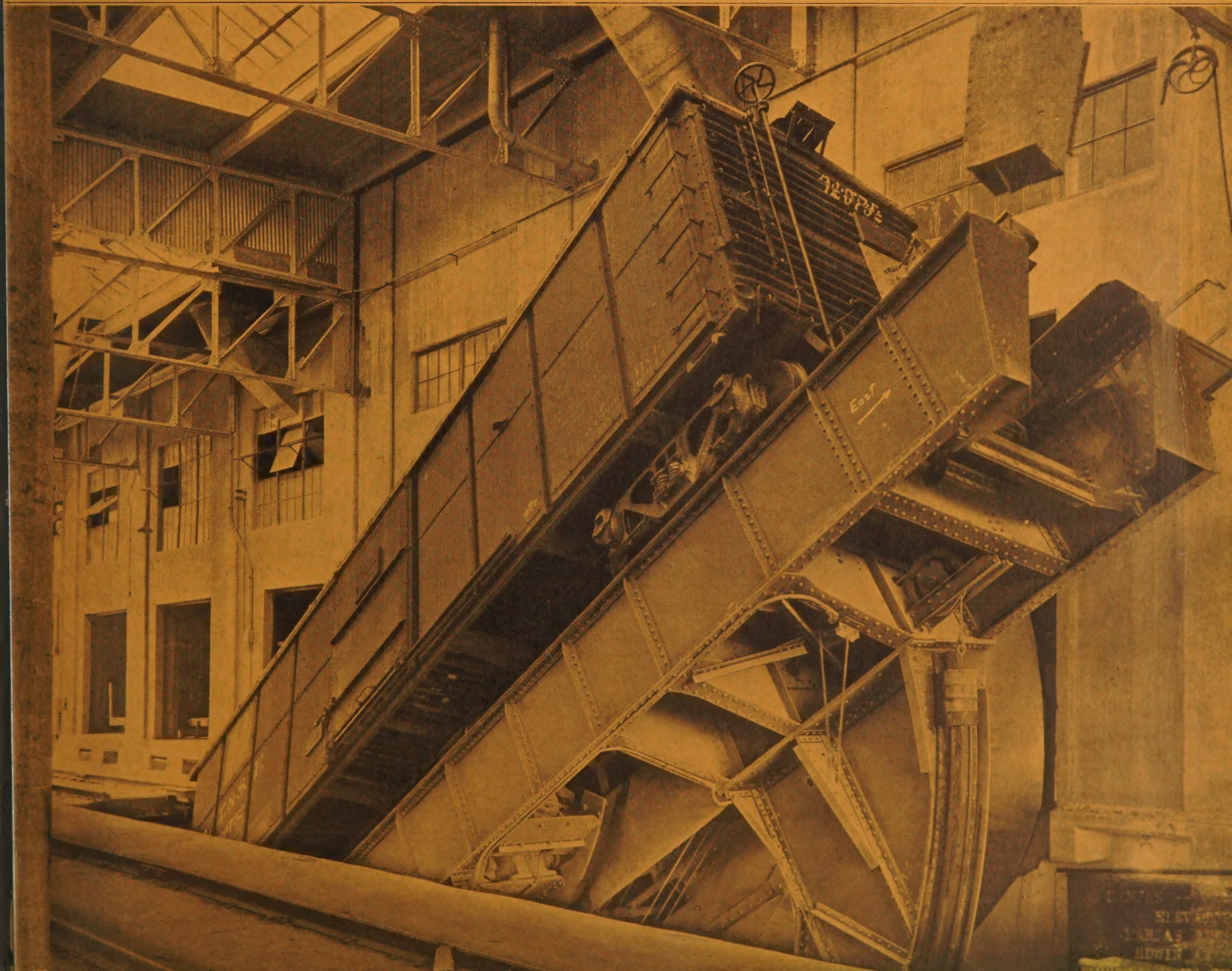
Vol. LXIX. No. 11.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., December 14, 1932.

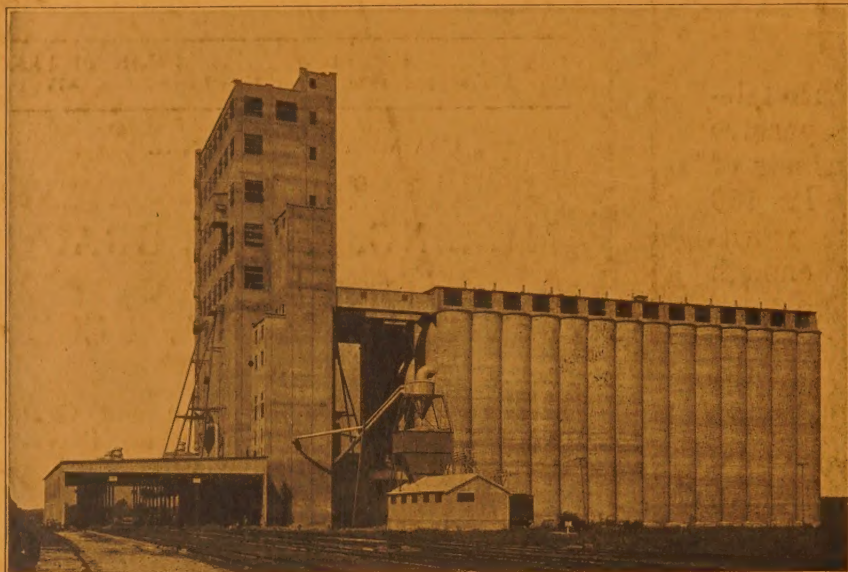
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The Car Unloader of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City Dumps 11 Cars Per Hour

[See description of Rebuilt Elevator, page 506]



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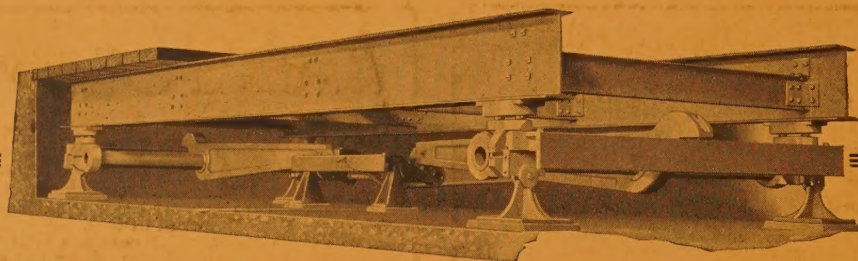
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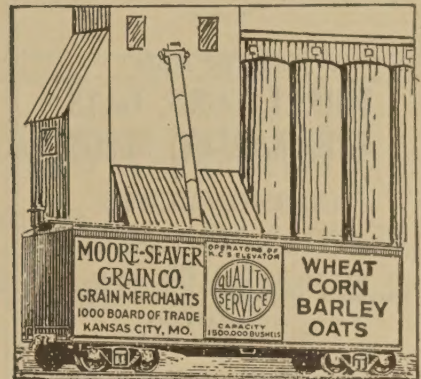
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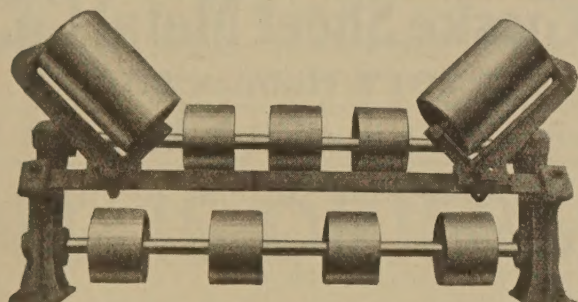
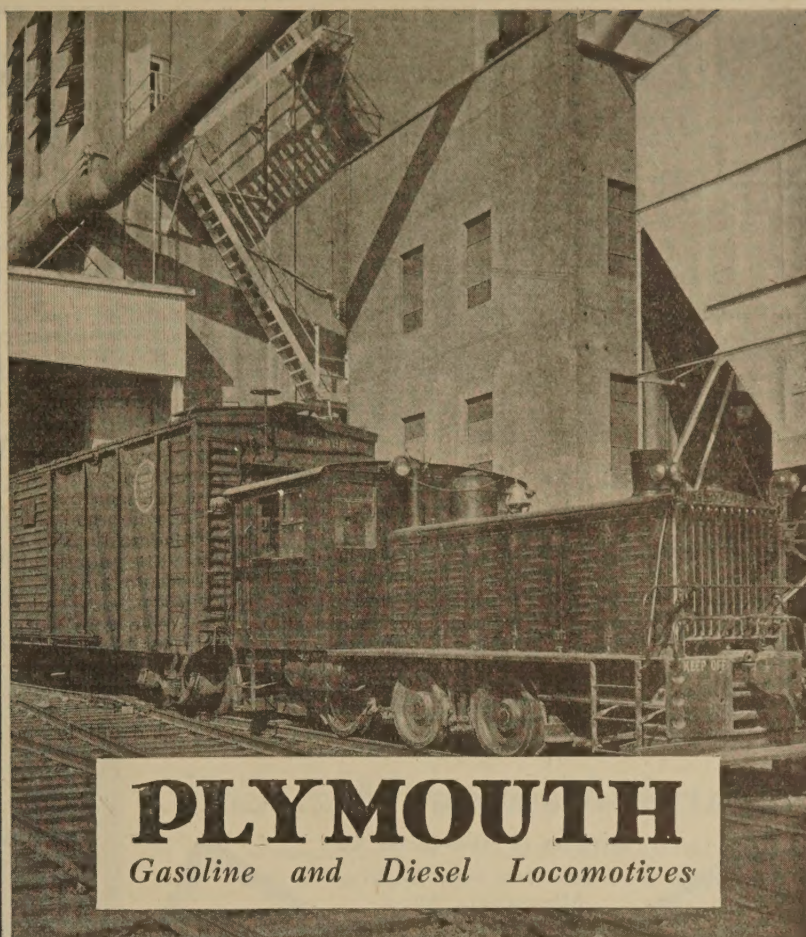
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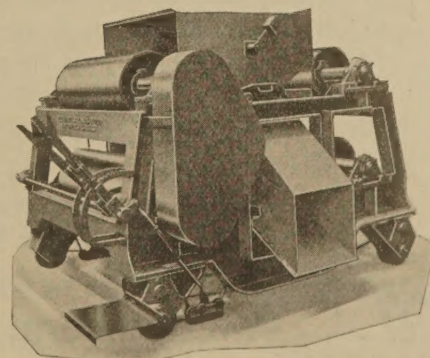
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A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Bought of _____ 19____	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Great Western Wheat Washer in the New Headhouse OF THE Kansas-Missouri Elevator

(designed and built by Edwin Ahlskog)



Roller Bearing Tripper in the 1931 Addition to K-M Elevator



In the New Headhouse of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator as well as in the 2,500,000 bu. addition built in 1931, Great Western Handling Equipment was selected—

Great Western Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of Complete Equipment for
Grain Elevators, Flour, Cereal and Feed Mills

Leavenworth, Kansas

Kansas City, Mo.

1902

Write for the

1932

TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN

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Compare the financial strength of the MILL MUTUALS with that of any competitor. They are as strong financially (dollar of surplus to dollar at risk) as the strongest.

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Compiled especially for use by the
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Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep
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pensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code
words for expressions used in the grain
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in black flexible leather. Size 7x4½
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*Use Rubber Covered Cup
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WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



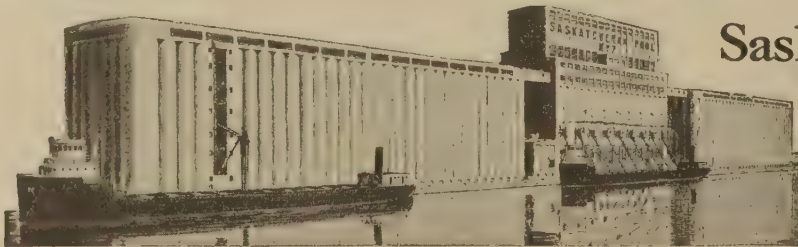
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Grain Trade*

470 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

Write to us for PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS
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*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
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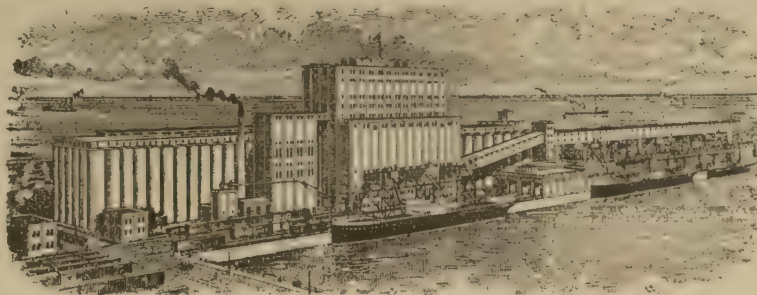
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Capacity
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Equipped with
Four Stewart
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VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

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105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of Dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE in operation.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge

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Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred, or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTHEAST WYOMING—35,000 bu. elevator and warehouse handling feed, flour, seeds and grains; on main line Union Pacific. Immediate possession. Box 97, Burns, Wyoming.

MISSOURI—25,000 bus. capacity elevator for sale; on C. & A. R. R. In good condition, and up-to-date. Write Slater Mill & Elevator Co., Slater, Mo.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—Elevator for sale; college town; De Pauw University; doing nice business in grain, seed, feed, fence, implements; price \$6,000. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILL.—25,000-bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder; own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. switches. Best grain territory in state. Priced to sell. D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

WISCONSIN—Two elevators in excellent grain territory for sale; handle around 300,000 bus. grain per year; also wonderful feed and coal business; a great opportunity for a live wire; best reasons for selling. Address 69T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; on Santa Fe R. R.; good wheat, corn and feed territory; feed grinder and ton feed mixer; modern in every way; good neighborhood and long established trade; priced right. Address 69Y13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ILL.—Extraordinary bargain. If taken now; 40,000-bu. cribbed elvtr. for sale in perfect condition; only one in town; large terr. extends 20 mi. in one direction without competition; repairs cost \$4,500 3 yrs. ago; good reas. for selling; a sacrifice that circumstances force me to sell at once; price \$5,000; half must be immediate cash. Everett Johnson, Ohio, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISCONSIN—Water Power Feed Mill and Dwelling for sale. Write 69X1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Custom Feed Mill and Whse. for sale; in good dairy section. Write Martin Lumber Company, Exeland, Wisconsin.

OHIO—75 Bbl. Mill for Sale with Feed Dept. Good location; established trade; priced to sell. The Buckeye Mfg. Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

PASCO, WASH.—750-Bbl. Mill and Warehouse for sale; storage capacity 300,000 bulk and sack wheat. In district of both soft and hard wheat with high grade protein. On N. P. Ry. with branch lines from all directions. Cox Investment Co., Inc., Pasco, Wash.

MILL WANTED TO RENT

WANT TO RENT—Small custom mill, water or oil engine power. Box 261, Fairfax, Minn.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY for cash elevator in good grain territory. Like to have feed mill and coal business, in Southwestern Minn., Eastern S. D., or Northern Iowa. Address 69Y4 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

MILL FOREMAN WANTED by feed mill making full line—located in Ohio—give details. Address 69V6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IOWA—Choice location for flour, feed and seed business; low rental; County Seat; farm center. C. F. Simmermaker, Tipton, Iowa.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month, for real opportunities.

Looking for Another Rat Hole



From the Chicago Tribune

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER OR FOREMAN—Position wanted in elvtr.; good bookkeeper; 15 yrs. exper.; best refs.; furnish bond; go anywhere at once. Write 69Y5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of elvtr. and feed plant; plenty of exper.; A1 refs. in all sidelines; Ind. or Ohio preferred; go on short notice. Write 69Y1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager of grain elevator in Illinois; 8 yrs. exper. best references. Would consider one man elevator or any grain position. Write 69Y9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or line elevator; 10 yrs. exper. in N. Ill.; certified accountant; best refs.; satisfaction guaranteed; name your own salary. Wire or write A. A., 615 N. 8th St., Columbia, Mo.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1-50 H.P. FAIRBANKS MORSE A.C. Motor for sale; 3 ph. 60 cy. 220 or 440 v., 3600 r.p.m., late type, ball bearing, suitable for hammer mill or high speed grinder. Price, including starter, \$160. Hammond Elec. Co., Hammond, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

100-TON TYPE Registering Beam Track Scale for sale; good order; bargain. Prescott Exchange, Inc., Prescott, Wis.

SCALES WANTED

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC 100-Lb. Sacking Scale Wanted. Odessa Mills, Odessa, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES on select Ariz. Grapefruit & Yuma Papershell Pecans delivered by express, Blalack & Whitman, Yuma, Ariz.

\$5.00 BUYS AN OIL BURNER for your stove. \$27.50 buys an oil burner for your office. It burns any cheap fuel oil, or crankcase drainings. It is guaranteed for five years, and actually heats hotter than coal or wood fires. Made since 1919. Catalog free. Staples Oil Burner Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind. Dept. G.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BARLEY wanted; must be high grade for malting. Advise grade and quantity you have. Address 69Y18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BOWSHER FEED MILL No. 10-A used 2 mos.; sacrifice for cash; cap. 50 to 100 bu. per hr. Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio.

BARGAIN—Attrition Mill Plates; 3 sets 20" Monarch; 2 sets 24" Monarch; 2 sets Robinson; all new. L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Ft. Huron, Mich.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

150-BBL. FLOUR MILL equipment for sale including Corliss steam engine; special price on entire equipment; come and look it over; will bear inspection. Herman Mills, Herman, Minn.

ONE 30-H. P. DIRECT CONNECTED Jay Bee Hammer Mill 2-S for sale; used only a few hours per month over a period of 3 yrs. A practically new machine at a reasonable price. Address George J. Nicht, Auburn, N. Y.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys, Shifting. Hangers, Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

USED AND REBUILT MACHINERY

One 40-h.p. F-M type N oil engine; one 25-h.p. same make and type; one 20-h.p. International electric lighting engine; one 15-h.p. single phase motor; one Monarch 24" attrition mill with two 20-h.p. motors direct-connected; one Munson attrition mill same size and power; one Western sheller, 500 bus. per hour; one Kenyon ear corn crusher. A wide variety of other elevator and mill machinery. Depression prices. Write us your wants. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MACHINES WANTED

GOOD SECOND-HAND corn cutter and grader combined wanted. Must be cheap. Wilson & Son, Russellville, Ind.

BELT DRIVEN BLUE STREAK Hammer Mill Wanted; Model No. 20 or No. 30. Prices right and no junk. R. H. Tolle & Co., Hillsboro, Ohio.

TWO JAY-BEE HAMMER MILLS wanted, not over 50 h.p., Illinois or Indiana shipping point. Must be in good condition. Address 69Y17, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

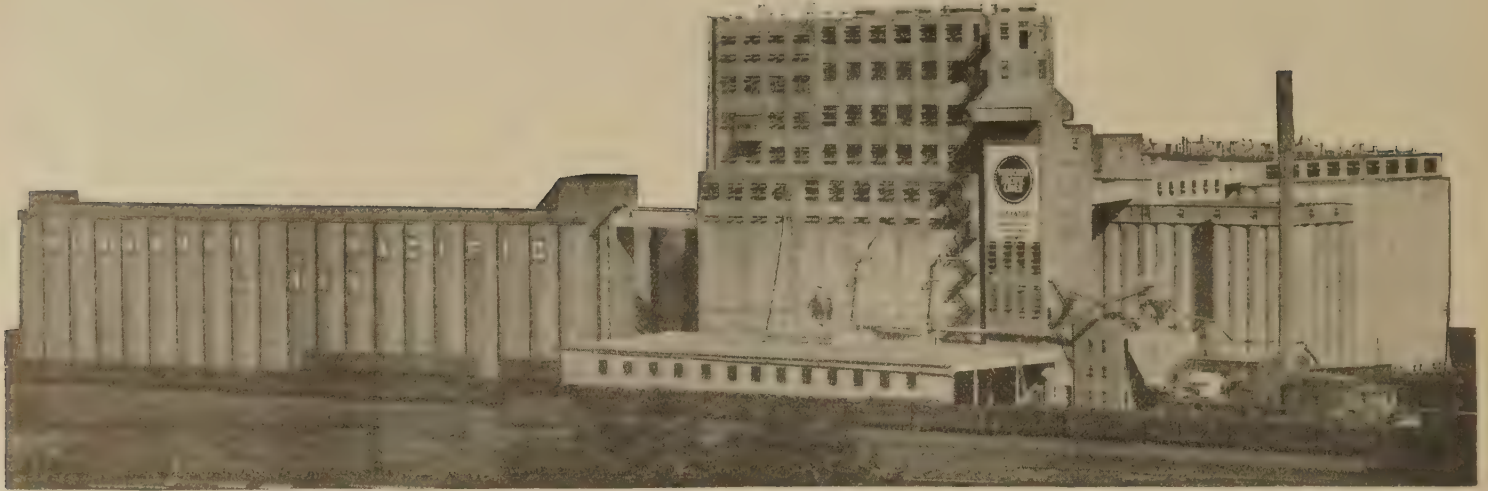
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Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....



The Kansas-Missouri Elevator

MISSOURI PACIFIC R. R. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

EDWIN AHLKOG

Engineer and Contractor

Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 14, 1932

DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT schemers are vainly promising to aid the producers by pauperizing the consumers.

WHAT has become of Farmer Brown and where is he working now? Boosting the Farm Board's destructive work to western farmers does not seem to have helped anyone.

CRIBBING ten thousand bushels of new corn does not call for a large investment, but it opens the way to attractive profits. Corn never has remained at the present market for long.

STRUGGLING along with worn out obsolete equipment when conditions at best are most discouraging is unnecessarily handicapping one's business at a time when it needs every assistance obtainable to progress profitably.

EVIDENTLY the politicians look upon the wheat growers of the U. S. as a lot of easy marks or they would not favorably consider the domestic allotment plan to expect the farmers voluntarily to place their necks in the noose of a new racket. Some impractical schemer is doomed to deep disappointment.

FARM LEADERS who have successfully wriggled into a place on the payroll of the Federal Farm Board are not being heard from with new plans to relieve the farmer at the present time. They have what they wanted all the time, a sinecure.

THE 400% INCREASE in the federal tax on grain sold for future delivery, made by Congress at its last session, has driven so many buyers out of the market that prices will continue to sag, even though the present crop conditions are most discouraging.

LEAVING safe unlocked does not always protect the strong box from being wrecked by hasty yeggmen. At Monroe, Nebr., recently a band of cracksmen spent most of the night breaking up an unlocked safe which contained nothing of value to them. How embarrassing.

A DUST HOUSE may be a catch-all, but dumping a lot of weevil therein may cause fire thru the heat from the chemical action in their decaying bodies. The closely packed dust prevents the radiation of the heat which rises to the ignition point. By cleaning out the dust house frequently, clear to the bottom, this hazard can be eliminated.

THE SHEPPARD bill (S. 4034) to give preference to B/L drafts should have advocacy by shippers before the House Com'te on currency and banking, to which the bill was referred after passing the Senate. Let each grain shipper write his representative in Congress urging enactment of the bill, which would authorize receivers of national banks to give shipper's drafts the preferred status they are entitled to as not being depositors.

SO MANY FAKE collectors and adjusters of freight claims have been preying upon the grain shippers of South Dakota, the Traffic Commissioner of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, before the Farmers Elevator Ass'n last week, warned shippers to refuse to make a cash deposit for any service of this character, and recommended that shippers always investigate the standing of the claim collector before entrusting any bills to his care. Surely such precaution would not greatly delay collections and might help shippers to avoid unnecessary losses.

DEPRECIATED currencies of foreign buyers are having an adverse effect on exports from gold standard countries like the United States. As shown in our table of daily closing prices the gold value of Winnipeg December wheat closing at 42¾ on Dec. 13 in Canadian currency is only 36¾ cents, against 44½ U. S. currency for the Chicago December future. Back in 1929 Winnipeg May wheat sold at 141½ on Dec. 13, against 131½ for the Chicago. Instead of having to pay a premium of 10 cents for the wheat delivered at Fort William foreigners get it at a discount of 6 cents. In other words the Canadian wheat is 13 per cent cheaper, to say nothing of its excellent quality. With the British preferential tariff at the current rate of exchange equal to 4½ cents per bushel added to the United States price we are hopelessly out of competition. Such are the fruits of a policy of discrimination and reprisal by whomsoever initiated.

HOLDING grain for what may turn out to be not higher but lower prices is doubly unfortunate in the case of oats that went into store a year ago at 25 cents per bushel and after the accrual of 18 cents in storage charges are now selling at 14 cents, the decline in market value plus the storage costs making a loss of 29 cents per bushel, not to mention insurance and interest on the money invested.

OUR LEGAL DEPARTMENT has observed a great increase in the chattel mortgage and landlord's lien litigation in the courts for the past year, reflecting the inability of debtors to pay. Chattel mortgages we have with us in every state in the union, and in some states creditors are harassing the grain buyer on landlord's liens, thresher's liens, water rent in irrigated areas, money due the government for rent of Indian lands, and government seed liens.

STORAGE charges may seem exorbitant when compared with the low price of grain; but since the public elevators do not enjoy a monopoly as do the light and power and telephone companies, no ground exists for arbitrary orders by public utility commissions to reduce the rates. The remedy would seem to be the construction of more grain elevators by those who have grain to store and who may believe the rates are so high that new warehouses could earn dividends at cut rates.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF TERMINAL elevators, as well as the operators, will doubtless be deeply interested in the improved handling facilities installed in the rehabilitated Kansas-Missouri Elevator, which is described at length in this number. The re-arranging and modernizing of the grain handling machinery, so as to simplify the operation and give complete control of the entire plant to the superintendent, will be studied with much interest by every owner and operator of old worn-out, poorly arranged plants.

CROP IMPROVEMENT WORK in South Dakota, according to the address of the president of the State Improvement Ass'n before the Farmers Elevators Ass'n last week, discloses more and better work along this line than ever and greatly to the credit of the elevator men of that state, the Improvement Ass'n has received more efficient help from them than from any other source. This is but natural because the elevator operators recognize that the more grain of superior quality produced in their territory, the more grain they will be able to buy and without discount.

EVERY ADMIRER of the bungling racketeers who have crucified the wheat and cotton growers of the land, will find real enlightenment in the splendid address of the president of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, which is quoted on page 502 of this number. In fact, a number of the speakers before this gathering of farmers elevator stockholders failed to disclose any approval of either the Farm Board or its grasping subsidiaries, and the resolution adopted at the close of the three day session must set South Dakota's representative in Congress to serious consideration of the effect on their constituents of any new farm relief schemes presented in Congress.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TEARS now being shed over the Farm Board's loss of over three hundred million dollars has not deterred that greedy gang of appropriation schemers from actually asking for another half billion dollars of the taxpayers money. The nerve of some grafters knows no limits.

FEED MILL OPERATORS everywhere are striving earnestly to obtain marked reduction in the rates for electric current, and while the campaign now being conducted in different sections of the country for lower rates will, no doubt, result eventually in more reasonable rates, the elevator men have it within their own power to effect reductions through the installation of anti-friction bearings and gas and oil engines.

An Organized Call for Action

Merchants and manufactures in all lines will be pleased to know that the National Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation is striving strenuously to arouse all industry to an active interest in taking advantage of the prevailing low prices for building material, equipment and labor. A sub-committee in every federal reserve district is canvassing every industry to convince them of the great advantages of discarding wornout, obsolete plants for the purpose of placing themselves in position to supply their trade with improved goods and service at a reduced margin.

Every manufacturer fully appreciates that new plants can now be built and old plants can be over-hauled, remodeled and modernized for a fraction of what it will cost the minute business recovers its usual gait. It is much more economical to invest money in improved facilities for serving one's trade than in the non-productive care of idle workmen. It has been conservatively estimated by trained economists that every dollar spent in modernizing old and obsolete plants puts several other dollars to work and thus many other lines of industry will be indirectly affected by each step forward.

Merchants generally are eager to do everything in their power to bring about an early general business revival and each can contribute materially to the movement forward by responding promptly to the urgent appeals of the committees on Industrial Rehabilitation. The champions of improved facilities have not only aroused many to early action, but have helped some to solve the financial problems that seemed to bar their progress.

Co-operation on the part of all merchants and manufacturers will hasten the day when Old Man Depression will have been forgotten. It may be more difficult to effect sales now than it was three years ago, but a clearer analysis of the field and its needs as well as a more determined and persistent effort on the part of the salesmen will quickly overcome this obstacle.

During the last three years many new mechanical devices have been perfected and many improvements in construction, arrangement and equipment have made it possible to effect marked economies in production, as well as in increasing the efficiency of every plant. Those who defer repairs and improvements the longest will profit the least.

THE MANY PRIZES awarded at the International Grain & Hay Show in Chicago, recently, should stimulate the interest of grain growers everywhere in the production of better grain. The long list of prizes distributed each year has surely encouraged farmers in the more careful selection of seed, as well as the more intelligent cultivation of their fields. Any factor contributing to the delivery of more and better grain to the country elevator, merits the hearty support of every grain buyer.

CANADIAN exporters are disappointed and the Dominion premier is chagrined at the British customs' refusal to grant preferential entry to a parcel of bonded wheat from Fort William, because it was placed on an ocean steamer at a U. S. port. If this ruling is not altered by an amendment to the Imperial preference law Canada will be deprived of the use of the splendid American facilities at Buffalo, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and the lawmakers will be in the position of cutting off their nose to spite their own face.

Association Work Needs Leadership and Support

While the grain trade has had government competition to meet in the marketing of grain during the last three years, it has not suffered the blighting depression experienced by many other lines, because farmers have diligently striven to produce more and more grain. If grain dealers have learned anything by their trying experiences of the last three years, it is the urgent need of close co-operation through their trade organizations for the general promotion of their common interests. A more vigorous, active leadership by our state and national organizations would surely attract a larger and more loyal following.

The average grain dealer fully recognizes his incapacity to bring about any improvement in the trying conditions surrounding his business, single handed. He must join with his brother dealers if they are to secure attention or wield any influence effectively.

While all grain trade organizations have contributed largely to bringing about the more general adoption of efficient methods and the abolition of wasteful practices, still ample opportunity for many other improvements are at hand. Farmers generally recognize the great service rendered grain producers by efficient grain marketing machinery, and, if properly approached, no doubt would join in a demand for a prompt removal of the restrictions, taxes and limitations now handicapping their markets. The backward dealers who hesitate to join with their brother dealers in helping to strengthen their trade associations, and promote association work in the interest of the trade, not only handicap those enterprising association workers who have long striven to improve grain trade conditions, but they handicap their own business.

When all join together in the common work of improving grain marketing conditions, practices and methods everyone interested will share liberally in increased results. In the interests of better prices, the racketeers now preying upon grain producers should be driven out of the market.

COERCION, as practiced by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, subsidiary of the Farm Board racketeers, was resented by many speakers before the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, and doubtless this band of buccaneers will not visit that state in search of testimonials of the "wonderful service" it has rendered.

SITE RENTALS on railroad right-of-way, according to the South Dakota Railroad Commissioner, need reducing. That has been the conviction of renters for the last ten years and the conviction is becoming so strong that concerted action will, no doubt, be taken in the near future to secure a reduction of rentals in keeping with the reduced value of the land occupied. Satisfied elevator owners will please arise.

Farm Liens Causing Much Trouble

Grain buyers of all sections seem to be experiencing more difficulty in avoiding the purchase of grain covered by liens or mortgages this year than for many years. The prevailing prices for grain are so low, the farmer realizes little from the sale of his crops, and in many cases not enough to pay the liens.

Country elevator operators in some states, notably Nebraska, are making a concerted drive to secure legislation that will amend existing laws so as to relieve the regular grain buyers in the open market of the burden of serving holders of liens as a collector without compensation.

Conferences of Nebraska dealers have disclosed convincing proof of collusion between landlords and tenants who hoped to obtain a second payment from the buyer for the grain delivered. Trickery of this kind will, of course, arouse the grain buyers to prompt action and make them more vigilant than ever so that the dishonest sharpers instead of devising a scheme for the perpetual bleeding of the grain buyer, will be directly instrumental in bringing about an early amendment of the law so as to protect regular merchants from such dishonest practices.

Grain merchants everywhere have long resented being forced to act as bad debt collectors for manufacturers of farm machinery, bankers and landlords, but they have never taken concerted action to obtain the relief to which they are fully entitled. The grain merchant who buys grain every business day of the year at his elevator tries to provide a perpetual market for farm products, and any bad practices indulged in by either landlord or tenant ultimately must work to their disadvantage, because they will force buyers to exercise greater caution.

The farm loans, the seed loans and other liens are so much more numerous this year than heretofore, every buyer must exercise greater vigilance than ever if he is to avoid being called upon to pay for several lots of grain a second and a third time.

The amendment of existing lien laws to require written notices being sent to regular established grain buyers would result in the direct cooperation of the grain merchants in assisting the holders of the liens to collect the amount due them before any payment is made for the grain.

Time to Free the Farmers Markets

It is very evident that the impractical bureaucrats in charge of the Grain Futures Administration have not yet heard the demand of the voters for prompt relief from all factors depressing and handicapping the markets for farm products. The producers have come to a clearer understanding of the depressing influence of the tax on sales of their products for future delivery, as well as the unreasonable regulation and limitation of trading in their products and are demanding the relief of their markets from all bureaucratic interference.

The champions of government regulation of business now in charge of the Grain Future Administration cannot help but know of the all-time record low prices prevailing for grains, yet these scheming autocrats, in their annual report to Secretary Hyde, have seen fit to stress the reduction of 52% in the corn futures transactions, 55% in the futures sales of oats, and a marked reduction in the sales of rye, while the sales of wheat futures showed but a slight increase for the year over 1931. These destroyers of farmers' markets, after calling attention to the shrinkage in trading due to their work, have the audacity to recommend even greater restriction and regulation of the speculators in the following:

It is fundamental that grain futures price quotations upon which cash grain prices are based, should at all times truly reflect supply and demand conditions with respect to actual grain if the futures market is to perform efficiently its legitimate economic functions. Obviously this result cannot be achieved if large professional operators are permitted to trade for purely speculative purposes in inordinate amounts which it is impossible for the market readily to absorb.

The administration again stresses the need of supplementary legislation providing for the imposition of reasonable limitations upon the daily volume of trading and open commitments of large professional speculators. Substantial benefit to producers and consumers and to all using the futures market for proper purposes should result from the elimination of the economic evils incident to market domination by a few powerful operators trading for speculative account.

Doubtless the enactment of the "supplementary legislation" asked would provide for the employment of more autocrats to tie red tape around the speculators and prolong the employment of the present gang of trade wrecking regulators.

If economic conditions prevailing in the world justified extensive buying of wheat by the large speculators of whom the autocrats complain, producers would enter no objection whatever. The bulls have often dominated the market because men posted in world conditions affecting the supply of and demand for wheat have seen fit to buy, and buy, and buy more. No farmer ever objected to a speculator buying his wheat. He does not care who he sells wheat to so long as he is paid for it. If the buyer wishes to speculate with it, burn it, eat it, or bury the Grain Futures Administration in it, it is all the same to the grower; he is glad to get rid of it.

Governmental competition and regulation of the farmer's market has done more to crucify the grain producer than all other factors combined and it is high time that clear thinking men of the nation stop all government attempts at over-riding economic laws, because every venture of this character has resulted principally in increasing the troubles of the pro-

ducers and in useless waste of the tax payer's hard earned money.

Asks Repeal of the Farm Board Act

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 9.—Charging the Federal Farm Board has done more to destroy the cotton market than any other factor, except possibly the Grundy Tariff Act, Governor Harvey Parnell yesterday asked the Governors of cotton producing states to join in a movement to ask repeal of the Farm Board Act as it affects cotton.

A cotton farmer himself, Governor Parnell telegraphed the other governors he was convinced the only way we shall see the return of happy days was to get the government out of the cotton business. He proposed to cotton states governors that they ask their Senators and Representatives to strive to bring about repeal of the Act creating the Board insofar as it gave the Board power to handle cotton, and to require the Board to sell each month a certain percentage of the cotton it now holds until the total is liquidated.

Governor Parnell said he opposed the appropriation of a single cent to the Board or granting it any of the additional powers it yesterday asked of Congress.

End of the Business Depression

"Causes and Probable Duration of the Business Depression" was the topic of Dr. Geo. F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell University, before the Dec. 6 meeting of the Chicago Grain Market Analysts Club held in the Board of Trade Grill.

Dr. Warren is a man of outstanding reputation in his field, having correctly forecast far in advance the various stages of our present readjustment when other economists fell by the wayside. With the aid of some 30 large charts, 5 by 12 feet, he traced the course of the present and previous depressions back to 1800, reasoning not from analogy but from cause to effect. For example, the chart of increase and decrease annually in the amount of gold taken from the mines had superimposed upon it a chart of the rise and fall of prices, the latter being given a lag of 13 years so that 1913 prices were over 1900 gold production. A glance at the chart left no argument necessary to prove that increased production of gold does not have its effect until 13 years later.

As one of the faculty of an agricultural college Dr. Warren might have been expected to declare that to have a return of prosperity we must first restore prosperity to the farmer; but in reply to a question he stated that better times would come first in the cities and that it was an error to undertake to make the people prosperous by forcing loans on the farmers.

The end of the depression would come when foreclosed real estate had been liquidated completely into the hands of new owners able to hold and Dr. Warren thought this would require two or three years' more time.

Dr. Warren thought there was a 50% chance that the United States would go thru with the deflation until it was complete. As to going off the gold standard this was in the hands of the politicians; but he favored easing the jolts of readjustment by revaluing the dollar, putting less gold into it than the present dollar contains.

Exchange Rule Modified by Practice of Broker and Customer

It is a rule on the exchanges that the trades of a customer may be closed out by the broker when the margin is nearly exhausted.

The Urdike Grain Co. closed out the trade of a customer, Gay I. Thomas, who later brought suit to recover the difference in the price, 27¼ cents per bushel, when sold out May 17, 1929, and July 31, 1929, when ordered sold. When closed out by Urdike there was a loss of \$438.03 on the 5,000 bus. of wheat. If held until Thomas ordered the sale the profit was sufficient to make \$1,362.50 due him. A jury gave Thomas judgment and this was affirmed Oct. 10, 1932, by the Supreme Court of South Dakota.

The Court said: It was the respondent's practice, as shown by his testimony, to give the appellant open orders, and later on, if there was any loss, to reimburse the company by check; that the appellant on three or four previous occasions executed orders for the respondent without asking for margins or cash; and the appellant had never previously sold him out for failure to put up the margin.

The appellant company contends that it attempted to get in touch with the respondent to ask him to place margins, but they did not talk to the respondent's wife as he had said they might in regard to this matter. The respondent contends that no requests for margins ever reached him.

If the broker waives the right to exact strict performance, and gives time and indulgence to the customer, he cannot recall this waiver at his own option without giving notice to the customer, to the end that the latter may have an opportunity of protecting the account. Good faith will not permit the broker, after having once waived the right to close the account without notice upon default of payment at the prescribed time, to suddenly stop short and insist upon closing the account when the other party is not prepared to put up the margin. Strict performance in such cases may be waived by any agreement, declaration or course of conduct on the part of the broker which leads the customer to believe that time will be given him to put up additional margin, and no new or independent consideration is required to support such a waiver. *Toplitz v. Bauer*, 161 N. Y. 325, 333, 55 N. E. 1059.

In the instant case, it would appear that the appellant company by the "course of conduct on the part of the broker" had waived the right to close out the respondent until demand had been made upon him for margin.

"To justify a broker in closing out the transaction on depletion of the margins, it is incumbent on him first to make demand of the client for further margins, and the demand must be such as will give the client a reasonable notice or time to comply therewith; and if a broker waives default in complying with such a demand, he cannot close the transaction until a new demand has been made." 9 C. J. 547.

We have carefully examined the evidence in an effort to ascertain whether or not such a demand was ever made upon the respondent, and we have arrived at the conclusion that there is no evidence of a demand or attempted demand for margin, prior to the time of the closing out of the respondent on May 17, 1929. The nearest to a demand that was made upon the respondent was a letter of May 8, 1929, which the manager in Sioux Falls stated was mailed to Thomas at Worthing, which reads: "Been trying to get you on phone. Presume you have mailed check. Market very nervous. "M."

Respondent testified that he never received it and saw it for the first time when produced at the trial. However, by the authority above cited, such a letter could hardly be classed as a "reasonable notice" for a demand for margins.—244 N. W. Rep. 647.

To test the Canadian preference tariff exporters have made a shipment from New York on the Laconia comprising wheat taken out of bond at Buffalo since the imperial preference went into effect. Documentary proof is given of Canadian origin. The boat docked Dec. 5 at Liverpool. On arrival a ruling will necessarily have to be made by the British customs.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Closing Out Storage Contract?

Grain & Feed Journals: Instead of using a storage contract we use what we term a sales contract, with farmers, under which we charge 1/30 cent per bushel per day for service, agreeing to settle on the basis of price when closed out.

A clause provides, "Provided, however, that demand for payment for said wheat must be made on or before. . . ."

We have had wheat in store two years and the service charge has eaten up the value of the wheat.

Would it be legal to write the farmers that they must put up additional money to cover additional charge, or we will have to take the wheat over to cover the cost?—A. W. T.

Ans.: The contract to hold the wheat in store until the date written into the blank space is binding and can not be altered by either party without the consent of the other. The elevator man can hold the wheat to the due date and dispose of it, and then make claim for the balance due on "service" charges. If he can not collect that is his misfortune.

It is advisable to give written notice preferably by registered mail, requiring return receipt, to the individuals storing the grain. In cases where the sale contract has passed into other hands, suggest notice be published in the local newspaper where grain was stored and by posting a notice on bulletin board of elevator where grain was delivered. Such notice should give formal proof to holders of sale contracts numbers that wheat covered by the contract will be taken for the account of the company as per sale contract on a given date, unless the owners of the sales contract within 15 days pay all or part of the service charges which have accrued.

Power to Collect for Estate Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are presenting a rather novel case in which the grain dealer is again the "goat" in collection field.

"A," representing three heirs of an estate, presents grain buyer with notice that a power of attorney for "B" is revoked. There are six heirs to the estate. Following the above notice grain is delivered for the estate. "B" seeks to collect for the proceeds. Grain dealer investigates and finds the power of attorney for "B" is still on record in circuit clerk's office and has not been revoked on record. Grain dealer pays "B." "A" threatens suit to recover for three of the six heirs. Power of attorney authorizes collections.

Did the Power of Attorney on record constitute good grounds for payment of this grain? Could "B" recover from grain dealer had he have paid the three heirs on the written notice of revocation of Power of Attorney by "A"?—Davis Bros. & Potter, Chas. J. Potter, La Rose, Ill.

Ans.: Chap. 30, Sec. 115, of the Illinois Revised Statutes provides that no person can deal with any estate as attorney in fact for another unless his power of attorney is filed with the registrar.

Chap. 3, Sec. 39, provides that where administrator has had his letter revoked he shall be liable on his bond to the subsequent administrator.

It would seem that a grain dealer paying over the proceeds of sale of grain for an estate to the party designated as attorney in fact on the court records or the records of the county recorder of deeds would have a good defense against an attempt to make him pay twice to a subsequent holder of the power of attorney.

Under Sec. 115 written notice that power of attorney was in another person is not sufficient warrant to pay one who had not filed his power of attorney with the registrar. To have authority to receive the money the power of attorney must have been registered.

The first attorney in fact and his successor ought to be able to dispose of the collections

made for the estate without involving the grain buyer, by an accounting between themselves.

If not thus amicably adjusted the proper remedy is for the attorney in fact to bring suit against his predecessor.

When Is Second Payment Outlawed?

Grain & Feed Journals: Two years and five months ago, the then manager of this company paid a farmer in full for a lot of grain that was mortgaged. The mortgagee declared that he would force second payment for the grain, and still says so, tho no action has been taken. Would the mortgagee's claim be outlawed by the time that has passed?—Chas. W. Sackett, Chapman Cooperative Grain Ass'n, Chapman, Neb.

Ans.: Chap. 20, Art. 2, Sec. 207, 1929 compiled statutes of Nebraska, provides that a civil action can only be commenced within four years after the cause of action has accrued, for the specific recovery of personal property. Infants, insane and imprisoned persons have 21 years after accrual, but not more than 10 years after removal of disability.

A claim 2½ years old would still be good.

Chap. 69, Sec. 109, provides a fine of \$100 or more and one to ten years in prison for a mortgagor who sells or disposes of mortgaged personal property without the consent of mortgagee. This crime is made a felony. Mortgagee may retake property or ratify the sale and recover proceeds of sale. Lien on properly identified crops extends to harvested crop unless otherwise provided.—Eigbrett v. State Supreme Court of Nebraska, 111 Nebraska 388; 196 N. W. 700.

Exemption of Elevators from Tax on Electric Power

Grain & Feed Journals: It has been our impression that where most of the electrical energy consumed is for conditioning and turning grain as opposed to merely transferring and storing that elevator may be classed under the industrial classification rather than commercial, and not be assessed the 3% federal tax. What is the present status of this tax?—Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

Ans.: The latest ruling by the internal revenue department, as published on page 434 of the Journal for Nov. 9 provides that

"Where the predominant character of a grain elevator business is the purchasing of grain for resale and the storage of grain for the account of the producer, and where no processing of a substantial nature is carried on electrical energy furnished to the elevator is held to be for commercial consumption and subject to tax under section 616 of the Revenue Act. of 1932.

"However, electrical energy consumed in a grain elevator for purposes of cleaning, drying, grinding, and bleaching grain, as distinguished from the mere handling, storing, and distribution of grain, is considered industrial consumption and is not subject to the tax.

"Where both operations are carried on at the same location and the electrical energy is furnished through one meter, the predominant character of the business carried on at such location determines the classification of electrical energy for purposes of this tax."

The law reads as follows: SECTION 616 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932: (a) There is hereby imposed a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid on or after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, for electrical energy for domestic or commercial consumption furnished after such date and before July 1, 1934, to be paid by the person paying for such electrical energy and to be collected by the vendor.

Under the law the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued Regulations 42, article 40, of said regulations having been amended July 26 to read as follows:

All electrical energy furnished the consumer is taxable except (1) electrical energy furnished for industrial consumption, e. g., that used in manufacturing, processing, mining, refining, shipbuilding, building construction, etc., and (2)

that furnished for other uses which likewise cannot be classed as domestic or commercial, such as use by public utilities, water works, irrigation companies, telegraph, telephone, and radio communication companies, railroads, other common carriers, educational institutions not operated for private profit, churches, and charitable institutions. However, electrical energy is subject to tax if consumed in the commercial phases of industrial or other businesses, such as in office buildings, sales and display rooms, retail stores, etc.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground that the energy furnished is not for domestic or commercial consumption must submit to the person furnishing the energy satisfactory evidence showing that it was used for purposes other than domestic or commercial.

Insurance Protection on Tax Exempt "Orders"

Grain & Feed Journals: In the Nov. 23 number of your publication, page 455, you described how elevator men could get around the Federal tax on checks by using "orders." You also mentioned that insurance was available against forgery thereof. How much does insurance cost and is the protection worth its cost?—Buckeye Shipper.

Ans.: The grain buyer using "orders" instead of taxable checks in paying for grain must be responsible for forgery of his orders. The risk of forgery on "orders" is, we believe, greater than that on checks, simply by reason of the fact that if a bank pays a forged check it is responsible for the loss, whereas on forged "orders" it is not responsible.

Unfortunately, forgery losses are increasing, both in number and in the amount involved, which makes protective insurance increasingly desirable on both "orders" and checks. Forgery is a real and growing hazard, seldom recognized until a concern has had a loss. Protection is indispensable at any cost up to the amount saved.

By using tax-exempt "orders" instead of taxable checks this insurance coverage cost may be earned many times over in the tax saved. The standard forgery policy, such as is offered by underwriters of draft bond insurance coverage, is nominal, costing but \$12.75 per thousand for three years, subject to a discount of 5% for the use of approved safety paper and 10% for the use of an approved check writing machine, or 15% for the use of both.

Line elevators can be covered at the additional rate of \$2.55 per thousand each for three years. The aggregate amount of coverage used is not increased by the inclusion of an additional branch plant.—Lyle S. McKown, Wirt Wilson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Secret of Using Rat Exterminator Effectively

Grain & Feed Journals: At this time of the year the rat and mice population around country elevators shows a decided increase due to the advent of cold weather. Pride or a strong desire to ignore our own particular caliber of slightly careless housekeeping is, I believe, responsible for our intentional oversight of the rat problem. Perhaps some of us feel that the loss or damage from this source is insignificant and that the possibility of a fire from this source is far removed.

However, I hate the pests. Dislike even to harbor the thought that they are around. I've tried the exterminators you recommended with varying success,—sometimes getting a complete kill and at other times getting no results. What's the answer? What can I do to rid our plant of these rodents?—Joe F. Dow.

Ans.: James Lorenz "Ratkiller" Nicholes, probably the most famous authority on rat extermination, whose knowledge is based on actual experience all over the country under varying conditions, states that it is a wise rat that knows its own fodder.

A rat's wisdom has its limitations. It can distinguish between two kinds of food, preferring one to the other, or even shun both. But put three kinds of victuals before a rat and it will confusedly gobble all.

Mr. Nicholes uses bread, hamburger steak, and apples, each being poisoned with a drop of odorless barium carbonate with a slight touch of barium sulphide. This combination is very slow to act so that the rodents do not die on the premises they infest. Any other animals eating the bait would vomit. Rats cannot vomit.

The several red squill exterminators previously recommended are very effective if used in the manner above described.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Elevators in Cash Grain Business

Grain & Feed Journals: Elevators in this immediate territory are now in the cash grain business. They receive grain from the farmers, and, instead of shipping it to terminal markets, resell it to truckers who deliver it to feeders. The railroads are left out in the cold.

The feeders like to buy that way. Instead of having to buy in carlots, and bother with unloading and hauling it to their cribs, they purchase their requirements in truck load lots, it is hauled to their cribs and scooped off for them, on top of which the truck rate usually enables them to save a cent or two a bushel over what railroad rates would cost.

Can't hardly blame the feeders who purchase their requirements of corn at such an advantage, nor the elevator operators who sell to them, but it sure cuts out the broker and the railroads.—Van P. Wittenmyer, Grand Island, Neb.

Government Seed Loans Must Be Paid

Grain & Feed Journals: Many of our farmers thought the government feed and seed loans looked awful good on paper. Some of them borrowed when borrowing was unnecessary. Now they are wishing they hadn't.

An ordinary crop loan does not extend beyond the crop. If the entire crop is not worth the loan, the farmer can turn the crop over to the mortgagee and let him worry about it from there on out. Turning over the crop pays the mortgage.

But not so with the government loans. If one crop doesn't pay the loan, the mortgage is automatically extended to the next crop. The 25% payment allowed will take all the farmer's crop in many instances. Then he has to worry about paying the government next year, and the year after. It is perpetual until settled.—L. V. Malone, Farmers Grain Co., Pierce, Neb.

Reduce Freight Rates

Grain & Feed Journals: Dairy feeders in New York state in the vicinity of the metropolis, it is known, would like to use some of the good quality, low-priced central Illinois corn (13 cents a bushel) but the freight rate is 24¼ cents a bushel. This is prohibitive because the New York dairy feeders are not taking any of our big store of high quality but low-priced corn.

Some little shipments of central Illinois corn for export are being made via Montreal. The freight rate from central Illinois to Chicago is 6½ cents a bushel, the boat rate from Chicago to Montreal 3½ cents a bushel, a total of 10 cents from Forsyth, say, to Montreal. However, if an all-rail export shipment were made to New York the present rate would be 19 cents.

A carload of corn was shipped from central Illinois to Atlanta, Ga. The value to the farmer at present prices, 13 cents, was \$205. The freight was \$440. In other words, the railroad got more than twice as much as the farmer got.

The farmer recalls that when the present freight rates were fixed he was getting 50 cents or better a bushel for his corn. When he was getting over \$600 for a carload it did not look so bad to give \$440 to the railroad. Now the farmer naturally wants to know why the railroad is not reduced at least to an extent in line with the reduction he has suffered.

Some corn is to be used this winter by Eu-

ropean countries and that at the price it is selling in central Illinois it would be most attractive if it were not for the insurmountable obstacle of freight rates, making the cost on the seaboard three times as much as the farmer will get.—H. I. Baldwin, Decatur, Ill.

Trucks Running Away with Business

Grain & Feed Journals: Something must be done by the railroads to correct the rate situation on grain if we are to keep the railroads and the elevators in business.

Railroads have the idea they can dictate to the elevator operator. "Not to ship out grain by truck. You are on leased ground and if you don't make use of the rails you are liable to have your lease cancelled."

With such an attitude the railroads are only kidding themselves. Instead of assuring themselves of freight they only cut the elevator out of business.

For with trucks hauling at low rates the elevators simply have to fit themselves into the trucking program, or the buyers go around the elevators. Feeders will buy their grain direct from the farmers who produce it and have it hauled long distances at trucking rates in fact enough corn is now being trucked long distances to make the elevator operators sit up and pay attention.—H. E. Toof, Farmers Grain Co., Phillips, Neb.

Preparing for Barley's Return

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: H. J. Besley, in charge of Federal Grain Supervision, was in Milwaukee recently to confer with a committee appointed by President E. La Budde, of the Grain & Stock Exchange on the methods used in inspection and grading barley. He also held a meeting with the maltsters and elevator men for the discussion of grades of barley deliverable on futures contracts.

A new strain of barley known as "Pedigree 38," developed and perfected by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, is improving farm prospects. The new strain, it has been proved, is especially fitted for making "good beer."

The new barley was developed after twelve years of experimentation. It has passed rigid brewing and malt tests in Milwaukee and in

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 9.—Farm Seed Group of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 19-20. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Library of the Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 21. Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21-22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago. Farm leaders here foresee a large increased acreage and higher prices for 1933, especially if beer comes back.

Wisconsin in the past has produced as much as 30,000,000 bus. of barley per year. After the passage of the Volstead Act, the crop dropped to as low as 13,000,000 bus. per year.—H. A. Plumb, Secretary, Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee.

Credit and Liens Worry Managers

By TRAVELER

"CREDIT," says Manager Figinger of the Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co., at Freeman, S. D., "is our greatest trouble. Ever since I became manager here I've been trying to collect something on the many past due accounts with which I found the books burdened last July. It is almost a hopeless, and a thankless, task. No institution can hope to stay in business long if it fails to collect what is due, and make the income at least balance the outgo."

PETER WALTNER, who runs the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. at Freeman, S. D., says, "Corn and barley are being delivered to the elevators in wagonloads this year. Fewer farmers have the financial structure which will permit purchase of many gallons of gasoline. The horse has come into his own and brought the wagon with him. Those who don't use trucks often make use of a trailer. Trailers are hard on the family cars, but they give no consideration to the cars, at least no such consideration as they give the rates which trucks must charge for hauling."

SECY OLSON of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, with headquarters in Sioux Falls, suggests a possible method of dealing with the vicious landlords and mortgage lien laws that are so abusive of the rights of grain elevator operators in a number of states. Referring to South Dakota he says, "Nothing I know of appears in the statutes which compels an elevator operator to collect without pay, debts due a landlord or mortgagee. The laws declare the buyer of mortgaged grain, cattle, or other property, is responsible for payment to the mortgagee, but it does not say, that he cannot deduct from such payment a fee or commission for his services."

"Collection agencies make pretty well defined charges for their services, commensurate with their cost in time and effort. The elevator operator is equally entitled to payment for enforced services."

"Railroad claim agencies retain 25% of what they collect for overhead. Elevators usually have some extra overhead for collecting the claims of mortgagees. They have to buy the services of county clerks or others who will keep them informed on new and cancelled mortgages, oftentimes they have to hire extra clerical help to index and file the numerous claims so that none may be missed, and they have to lose trade due to prying into the private affairs of good customers."

"Placing a value on their services and collecting it would probably make a lot of careless mortgagees do a better job of looking after their own business."

AN IOWA county has an arbitration board for settling disputes between landlords and tenants, and between mortgagees and mortgagors. As with most such boards it has no legal standing, but it does understand the problems which it presumes to settle. Who better than those concerned with the problems of mortgagees and mortgagors could arrive at just judgments? We are half willing to bet a grain dealer originated the plan. As a means of saving attorney's fees and court costs it sounds good.

One reason the federal government is confronted with the problem of financing its 6 billion floating debt is its generosity to the Farm Board and to the Shipping Board.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Glasford, Ill., Nov. 22.—The average yield of corn about 50 bus. per acre.—Glasford Grain & Milling Co.

Enid, Okla., Dec. 4.—The grain belt including Oklahoma, Kansas and northern Texas is much in need of moisture.—H. I. Ames.

Newman's Grove, Neb., Nov. 29.—This section was badly hailed this summer, and corn is only running about 15 bus. to the acre. Farmers are hanging onto it, hoping for better prices.—Mark Wagers, Crowell Elevator Co.

Enterprise, Ore., Nov. 25.—Fall wheat in some sections is reported as being well up, over an inch in height and going strong. It has been a very advantageous season for planting and indications are for a good stand among the hill wheat ranches.—F. K. H.

Ionia, Mich.—Elmer Smith, who works the Boyd farm in this (Ionia) county, claims a state bean production record. He has threshed 10 acres of beans that yielded 30½ bus. per acre. The beans were of such good quality that no deduction was made by the buyer at the elevator for the picking.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 9.—The Oklahoma wheat crop is in the most precarious condition on record, due to prolonged drouth. Condition of wheat on Dec. 1 was estimated at 61% of normal, or 21 points below the 9-year December average. Acreage sown is about 15% less than 1931. Only 3,726,000 acres are in wheat, compared with 4,384,000 last year. Present growing conditions indicate possibility of a large abandonment next spring unless moisture is received soon.—State Board of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 7.—Corn husking and other seasonable field operations were carried on last week under mostly favorable conditions. In localities of the northwestern portion of the state corn husking is practically completed. Harvesting of soy beans progressed, and some plowing was accomplished in the central and southern divisions. Condition of winter wheat is generally good to excellent, and under the influence of the mild weather growth resumed. Alfalfa fields of the central and southern portions of the State continue to look well.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—We revise the acreage of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1931 from the last official estimate of 40,172,000 to 41,440,000 notwithstanding an expected official revision downward rather than upward. Acreage of wheat sown this fall is estimated at 37,462,000. This is a reduction of 6.7% from last year's officially sown acreage and 9.6 less than our revised estimate of last year's sown acreage. The condition of winter wheat is estimated at 72.6% of normal which is over three per cent lower than any official December condition on record. The condition is 60% in Kansas, 80 in Nebraska, 65 in Oklahoma and 62 in Texas.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamsen Bros. & Co.

Government Forecasts Not Wanted

The American Ass'n of Creamery Butter Manufacturers in its convention at Chicago, Nov. 29, voted to petition the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to discontinue its forecasts as to the number of cows that the farmers will milk, informing the Sec'y that such forecasts have no statistical value, for the reason that other influences, such as rainfall, pasture conditions, cold weather, cost of cow feed, and market value of dairy products, may change the advance opinion entirely, and the butter manufacturers believe forecasts of this character have materially and unnecessarily weakened and lowered the market price of butter during the past six or seven months.

Some grain dealer will get up spunk enough to demand that the Dept. stop depressing the grain markets with its foolish forecasts.

December Futures Expiring

The December wheat futures prices narrowed their spread at Kansas City, but not at Chicago, compared with the May delivery.

The situation in the Kansas City pit reflects the smaller crop of wheat in the Southwest this year, and elevator proprietors are reluctant to see the wheat leave their elevators, as it may not be replaced to earn storage charges for them.

The price difference at Kansas City is 2 cents and at Chicago 4 cents between December and May deliveries.

The warehousemen at Kansas City who had hedges out in the December future are believed to be buying back the December rather than deliver the wheat. Receipts during November about balanced the shipments, but the Kansas City flour mills are large consumers of wheat.

At Chicago the May premium was improved by the Grain Stabilization Corporation's reported selling its December holdings and changing over to May. During the first three days of December the deliveries on contract were 4,689,000 bus., against 1,561,000 at Kansas City. The Chicago open interest in December wheat had been reduced during that month from 74,886,000 bus. Nov. 1 to 13,990,000 bus. Nov. 30, the open interest in May and July increasing 45,000,000 bus. at the same time.

Record Low Wheat Condition

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1 is estimated 74.6% of normal; this is the lowest Dec. 1 condition ever recorded. The 10-year average is 83.3% of normal. We interpret present condition and acreage as suggesting a crop of about 430,000,000 bus. A year ago we stated in our December report that "with average conditions in the future this acreage and condition suggests a crop of about 446,000,000 bus." The government's harvest estimate was 443,000,000 bus. Our condition estimate last Dec., 79.4, was the same as the government's but our acreage estimate somewhat lower.

The lowest production of winter wheat in the past twenty-five years was 400,000,000 bus. in 1912; and the highest 787,000,000 in 1931. The average for the ten years, 1921-1930, is 584,000,000. Only three times since 1910 has the production been under 430,000,000 bushels.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Low Grain Prices

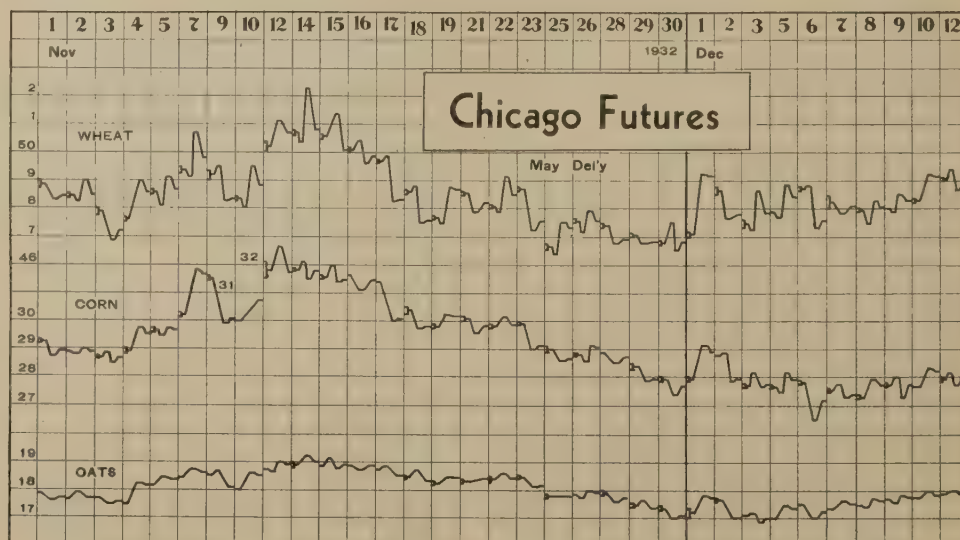
Dec. average price to farmers for wheat was 32.5 cents a bushel; for corn 18.1 cents, and for oats 12.3 cents. These averages are based upon reports from more than a thousand stations thruout the United States, properly weighted. These are the lowest Dec. 1 farm average prices on record. Previous lows for wheat were 44.3 cents a year ago and 49.1 cents in Dec., 1894; for corn 21.5 cents and oats 18.7 cents, each in December, 1896.—Nat. C. Murray, of Clement, Curtis & Co.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat												
	Nov. 23.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	42½	42½	43¼	42¼	41¾	42	44¾	43½	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¾	45¾
*Winnipeg	38¾	38½	38¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾	38¼	38¾
*Liverpool	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49	49¾	49	49¾	48¼	48¼
Kansas City	38¼	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾	37¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Minneapolis	45¾	45¼	45¾	44	43½	44½	46¾	45½	45½	45¾	44¾	45¼	45¾
Duluth, durum	42¾	42¼	43	42¾	41¾	41¾	44¼	42¾	43¾	43¾	42¼	43¼	43¾
†Omaha	37¼	36¾	37¼	36¾	36½	36½	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Milwaukee	42¾	42¾	43¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	45¾
	Corn												
	Nov. 23.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	24¾	23¾	24¾	23¾	23	21¾	23½	22¾	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	23
Kansas City	22½	22¾	22¾	21¾	21½	21½	22½	21¾	21¾	22	21	21¾	21¾
†Omaha	18¾	18¾	18¾	17½	17	16½	17½	17½	17	17	16½	16½	16½
Milwaukee	24¾	24	24¾	24	23½	21¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	23¾	22¾	23	23
	Oats												
	Nov. 23.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	15	14¾	13¾	14½	14¾	15	15½
Winnipeg	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¼	22	21¾	22¼	21¾	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
Minneapolis	14¾	14¾	14	14	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	14½
Milwaukee	16	15½	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	15	14	14	14¾	14¾	15	15½
	Rye												
	Nov. 23.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Chicago	28	28¾	29¼	29¼	29½	28½	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	32
Minneapolis	26¼	25¾	26¼	25¾	26	26	28	26¾	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾	28¾
Winnipeg	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¾	30	31¾	31¾
Duluth	28½	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	28	30	28¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	31
	Barley												
	Nov. 23.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 8.
Minneapolis	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	25	24¾	24	25	23¾	23¾	23
Winnipeg	31¾	30¾	30	29¾	28½	28¾	30¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	28½

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency. †Omaha futures market temporarily suspended.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Mitchell, S. D., Dec. 5.—Very little grain is moving. Farmers and grain dealers want higher prices.—G. M. Deter, Flanley Grain Co.

Glasford, Ill., Nov. 22.—Corn about two-thirds gathered. Farmers inclined to hold as much as they have storage for. Movement not as free as expected.—Glasford Grain & Milling Co.

Norfolk, Neb., Nov. 30.—This territory ships little grain, and none available will move before the first of the year, when distress selling may be forced.—R. S. Finley, Finley Coal & Grain Co.

Osmond, Neb., Nov. 30.—No grain is moving. Tho we have a pretty fair corn crop, it will not be sold until prices stiffen. A large share of the crop is mortgaged.—John Pochop, Farmers Grain & Livestock Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—Reports indicate roughly about 13 per cent less wheat on farms December 1 than on the same date last year. The supply on farms July 1 was 15.3 per cent less.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Yankton, S. D., Dec. 1.—No grain moving at all in this section. Feeders have bid up the price beyond the capacity of elevators to pay. Corn is averaging 20 to 22 cents to the feeders, purchased directly from truckers or other farmers.—E. W. M.

Pierce, Neb., Nov. 30.—No grain is moving, nor will at the 10 cents a bu. we are able to offer for corn. If the corn had to be shipped to Chicago, we would be unable to offer that, but there is a little feeder demand.—W. A. Boche, Boche Bros. Grain Co.

Knox (York p. o.), Neb., Nov. 22.—A dime a bu. more would loosen thousands of bus. of the corn that has been produced and picked in this section. Present movement is light and sales confined to immediate financial needs.—Geo. Rasmussen, Rasmussen Grain & Supply Co.

Baltimore, Md.—The first cargo of new yellow corn to arrive in the Baltimore market this season from the Eastern Shore of Maryland was consigned to Oscar M. Gibson on Nov. 29. The shipment consisted of 1,800 bus., which graded No. 5 yellow on account of moisture.—R. C. N.

Newman's Grove, Neb., Nov. 29.—It is literally impossible to buy any grain, due to short crop caused by hail, and the low prices which will not permit the farmers to profit from selling. We do not expect much grain this winter. The little available is being taken by feeders at prices over the market.—Joseph Johnson, Farmers Grain Co.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 10.—Corn shucking has proceeded slowly, probably more than three-fourths of the crop is now out of the fields. Farmers have put their corn in all sorts of places, most of it, of course, in cribs that will protect it well until the owner wishes to dispose of it; others have unloaded it on the

ground alongside barns and some have simply piled it up in the open with no shelter at all, but Oh Boy! they do hold back from selling this fine quality corn at the unlucky price of 13 cents. Who can blame them!—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 9.—The quantity of wheat cleared for export during the week ended Dec. 1, 1932, was the largest for any week during the crop year 1930-31 and so far this year; the amount shipped was 8,988,059 bus. compared with 7,163,544 bus. a week ago. During the corresponding week in 1931, 4,142,702 bus. were reported. It will be seen that the amount moved this week was twice that for the same week in 1931. For the eighteen weeks ended December 1, 1932, clearances amounted to 101,720,292 bus. compared with 58,949,594 for the same period in 1931.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Corn Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in bus. were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore ...	57,838	53,115	.....	.....
Boston	1,850	1,125	.....	.....
Chicago	7,396,000	5,328,000	7,010,000	2,606,000
Cincinnati ..	112,500	331,500	172,500	139,500
Duluth	13,193	7,473	.....	4,214
Fort William ..	19,656	49,906	11,961	15,843
Fort Worth ..	85,500	315,000	15,000	12,000
Hutchinson ..	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	1,000,500	2,058,000	943,000	1,053,000
Kansas City ..	601,500	729,000	42,000	129,000
Los Angeles ..	337,500	418,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee ..	280,120	358,905	460,375	248,875
Minneapolis ..	337,120	433,330	274,910	241,070
Montreal	2,316,809	14,000	1,269,985	2,373
New Orleans ..	632,420	61,500	41,642	10,630
Omaha	378,000	210,000	204,400	156,800
Peoria	1,224,750	679,150	486,850	501,850
St. Joseph ..	264,000	289,500	135,000	148,500
St. Louis	1,106,000	1,118,600	552,167	175,131
San Francisco ..	15,715	51,570	.....	.....
Seattle	18,000	136,500	.....	.....
Superior	9,904	11,789	.....	3,454
Toledo	78,750	148,750	35,390	13,080
Wichita	5,200	13,000	.....	.....

Oats Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in bus. were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore ...	27,119	56,695	.....	.....
Boston	39,475	23,600	.....	.....
Chicago	566,000	1,370,000	937,000	1,794,000
Cincinnati ..	128,000	124,000	132,000	112,000
Duluth	31,332	165,331	81,040	71,000
Fort William ..	1,469,139	3,862,158	1,666,521	3,747,907
Fort Worth ..	28,000	118,000	60,000	26,000
Indianapolis ..	736,000	544,000	1,066,000	834,000
Kansas City ..	92,000	234,000	10,000	66,000
Los Angeles ..	42,000	64,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee ..	25,080	79,035	110,000	148,000
Minneapolis ..	756,660	459,600	117,740	261,390
Montreal	1,183,858	1,377,474	1,776,671	1,113,300
New Orleans ..	127,737	118,732	68,689	88,907
Omaha	86,000	44,000	54,000	124,000
Peoria	96,000	149,400	114,000	207,000
St. Joseph ..	196,000	260,000	42,000	42,000
St. Louis	248,600	371,800	328,661	346,950
San Francisco ..	2,500	10,000	.....	.....
Seattle	50,000	46,000	.....	.....
Superior	23,900	129,447	95,353	200,812
Toledo	235,750	730,120	292,510	338,995
Wichita	1,500	4,500	.....	.....

Barley Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in bus. were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore ...	208	272,000	.....	.....
Chicago	297,000	1,600	71,000	116,000
Cincinnati ..	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Duluth	703,147	86,722	1,279,510	268,588
Fort William ..	432,963	482,725	439,573	3,054,593
Fort Worth ..	6,400	17,600	4,800	19,200
Galveston ..	.....	.....	.....	11,000
Hutchinson ..	.....	7,500	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	40,000	64,000	35,200	78,400
Los Angeles ..	203,200	244,800	.....	.....
Milwaukee ..	735,590	567,255	207,700	209,250
Minneapolis ..	1,516,270	1,108,690	1,009,490	613,900
Montreal	594,004	1,235,402	1,007,184	1,272,254
Omaha	14,400	3,200	6,400	24,000
Peoria	104,300	54,600	56,000	29,400
St. Louis	78,400	137,800	14,400	12,800
San Francisco ..	684,500	364,584	.....	235,582
Seattle	25,600	60,800	.....	.....
Superior	230,914	32,953	545,041	141,500
Toledo	2,400	6,000	.....	1,405
Wichita .....	.....	3,900	1,300	.....

Farm Board Reports Loss to Congress

In its annual report to Congress Dec. 7 the Federal Farm Board recommended that it be empowered to write off the bad debts of pools to which loans had been made out of its \$500,000,000 revolving fund, alleging that many of the co-operative marketing pools would have to discontinue business if required to pay up their just debts to the government.

Losses admitted by the Board are the following: On stabilization of wheat, 154 millions; on stabilization of cotton, 85 millions; on stabilization of cotton held by co-operatives, 63 millions; on wheat and cotton turned over to the Red Cross by order of Congress, 43 millions; set aside for possible losses on loans to co-operatives, 25 millions.

Since its creation and up to June 30, 1932, it was shown, the Board had advanced \$1,018,080,866 in co-operative and stabilization loans. Repayments totaled \$545,931,984, leaving advances outstanding as follows: To co-operatives, except cotton, \$75,091,315; to cotton co-operatives, \$95,029,545; to Grain Stabilization Corporation \$199,985,284; to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, \$102,042,735. The balance of commitments available for advances was \$20,698,782.

At the close of the fiscal year, last June 30, when the Grain Stabilization Corporation was holding 96 million bushels of wheat, it owed the Farm Board \$199,985,284 and commercial and intermediate credit banks \$31,481,781. Other assets in excess of liabilities amounted to \$26,978,629, and \$789,379 was carried in delinquent notes and accounts in litigation or suspended.

The total amount invested in wheat stabilization was \$205,277,815. The wheat holding had an estimated worth of 51 millions, showing a loss of 154 millions.

By Sept. 5, 1932, the report showed the wheat holdings of the Grain Stabilization Corporation which had reached a maximum at one time of 257 million bushels had been reduced to 23 million bushels of cash wheat, and 38,686,000 bushels of futures. Under the terms of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation these stocks are now held under pledge that they will not be marketed until after Jan. 1, 1933.

In its conclusions the Board states that "The very act of purchasing supplies and maintaining prices in surplus years tends to encourage farmers to continue production and so to prevent the deficit years, in which the supplies could be sold without loss, from ever arriving. In the long run stabilization thus tends to perpetuate the very situation it is aimed to relieve."

Wheat Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in bus. were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore ...	8,423	138,071	1,511,717	343,979
Boston	717,426	311,807	509,365	438,667
Chicago	235,000	2,490,000	1,693,000	5,924,000
Cincinnati ..	534,400	304,000	536,000	580,800
Duluth	5,531,844	2,926,405	14,543,999	7,949,845
Ft. Wm. 16,962,506	30,075,080	20,012,121	30,739,854	.....
Ft. Worth ..	168,000	968,800	947,800	1,922,200
Galveston ..	.....	.....	601,706	1,527,910
Hute'ln'sn 1,151,550	2,135,700	.....	.....	.....
Indianapol. 227,000	141,000	359,000	373,000	.....
Kan. City 3,737,600	5,868,800	2,212,910	4,047,090	.....
Los. Angel. 355,600	655,800	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee 732,965	2,017,560	567,550	2,326,373	.....
Minneap. 4,360,720	5,192,870	1,969,810	2,315,740	.....
Montreal 6,857,818	6,156,486	12,310,986	8,126,727	.....
New Orleans 8,379	822,878	62,768	965,078	.....
Omaha 433,600	1,630,400	1,439,200	1,877,400	.....
Peoria 36,000	234,800	163,200	264,000	.....
St. Joseph 382,400	478,400	1,294,400	544,000	.....
St. Louis 1,31,200	2,773,200	956,200	2,734,200	.....
S. Francisco 161,300	306,500	.....	.....	.....
Seattle 202,800	1,890,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior 2,671,758	2,071,319	9,382,460	5,625,661	.....
Toledo 186,200	1,260,615	531,475	471,730	.....
Wichita 799,500	1,375,500	403,500	2,304,000	.....

Rye Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in bus. were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore ...	9,838	20,206	.....	.....
Boston	3,300	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	11,000	38,000	53,000	45,000
Cincinnati ..	2,800	5,600	.....	16,800
Duluth	72,900	263,302	374,676	213,098
Fort William ..	47,099	225,772	462,006	1,807,560
Fort Worth ..	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	10,500	12,000	10,500	10,500
Los Angeles ..	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee ..	1,460	10,500	4,575	7,625
Minneapolis ..	338,320	391,220	174,000	223,220
Montreal	74,040	.....	175,714	227,018
New Orleans ..	4,988	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	26,600	7,000	14,000	7,000
St. Louis	5,200	1,300	1,300	3,900
Seattle	9,000	12,000	.....	.....
Superior	53,352	209,734	191,030	17,234
Toledo .....	.....	9,600	.....	3,105

South Dakota Farmers Elevators Want Government Out of Business

For years South Dakota farmers have been looked upon as a group of political radicals, willing to try any scheme which promises profit. But fundamentally they are sound, and when the votes are counted it is generally found that they have swung to the support of the sane and sensible leadership.

This spirit is reflected by the 26th annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, held at the Marvin Hughitt Hotel, Huron, Dec. 6, 7, and 8. The convention was unanimous in adopting resolutions demanding curtailment of state activities that dig into the pockets of tax payers, and demanded the national government quit trying to save the farmers and so hamper them in their attempts to help themselves.

The morning of the first day was devoted to registration and visiting. Altho a cold wave struck the territory the night before, sending the mercury to sub-zero records, this bore little influence on the registration. The total number of delegates crowded closely on the heels of the number registered last year, counting 290.

All business sessions were held in the hotel's auditorium and each was well attended.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The first session was called to order by Pres. Chris Jensen, Putney, at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday.

REV. S. D. DISTRUD, of the American Lutheran Church, Huron, pronounced the invocation.

MAYOR GITCHELL extended a warm welcome to the delegates and hoped the cold weather would not prevent them having a good time.

PRES. CHRIS JENSEN of Putney responded with the appreciation of the Ass'n and praised the growth and progress of the city. Pres. Jensen in his annual address, said:

PRES. JENSEN'S ADDRESS.

Our ass'n is in fine condition. Its membership has been reduced but slightly, and its finances are as good as ever. It is our hope that we may some day have all of the farmers elevators in South Dakota in our ass'n. The local cooperative unit is the only form of cooperative effort that has consistently paid dividends.

If all would make use of the ass'n it would save them more than their membership, and the costs of membership could be reduced. Now, if ever, we need the strength of numbers. We know not what further restrictions are being planned against the sanctity of the local organization and against the farmers' markets by the politicians that have succeeded in doing so much harm during the past four years. They are constantly finding new ways to hamper efficient marketing of grain. The time is here when we must hang together—or we will hang separately.

Political cure-alls have failed. When business is bad the politician would lead us to believe they are indispensable to our welfare, and will bring us out of despair. But they work in the opposite direction. After their efforts we are more effectually mired than we were in the first place. Yet they always find someone or something on which to lay the blame.

Economists declare cycles in business must follow each other as certainly as the days and the seasons come one after another. This is caused by the very methods we use in doing business. If we strike a profitable period and make money for a time we may feel certain that the time will come when losses will be born. For we constantly build up surpluses of capital as of everything else. In the end these drag us down. If profits were always spent a surplus would never be accumulated.

This depression is worse than most because during the War we developed spending habits that required more than our income. We mortgaged the future and created a fictitious prosperity. Stagnation has come. The world is sick, but there is no physician. Political remedies have been administered and have failed to do more than make matters worse. It looks very much as tho the people will have to get well

by themselves, and after all, they are the only ones big enough to do it. It is not government, it is people, on whom we must rest our faith.

Even when credit was free we were not satisfied. In this state we created a statute calling for rural credits. Unfortunately, when government once gets into business it is literally impossible to get it out. The rural credits provision in the statutes of the state has been repealed, and its set-ups have been ordered to liquidate. We still have them with us. They can't liquidate.

We have used our credit until none is left. Much of it was used for speculation. I take pride in the conviction that whatever happens I am not going to run to the government begging for it to take care of my speculations. It is our duty to support the government, for back of the government is the people. The more we demand of government the more we shall have to support.

When wheat reached \$1.50 a bu. to the farmer we started to build up the surplus that has swamped us. Pools came into being and the process of holding back the grain was begun. It ended with the government in the grain business, but government itself is not greater than the universal law of supply and consumption. I like the word "consumption," for only that which is consumed is paid for and moves in the channels of commerce. The farmer is in no different position from that of the manufacturer. He is himself a small manufacturer.

But this is in favor of the farmer. For when consumption stops for the manufacturer he must close his doors and leave many people without visible means of support. The farmer simply reduces his payroll to himself and family and keeps his products until he can afford to sell them. Our problem today is not the farmer, it is the industrial worker.

We have trusted our destinies to politicians and have been led astray. We have faced the east, like the Mohammedans, waiting for a relief that must come from within. There is no sound sense in making the same mistake twice. Government has failed us, and our problems will never be settled so long as we depend upon rainbow-chasing politicians. Now is the time to face the facts and look to ourselves for relief.

Stand behind your local farmers elevator. It is the only cooperative venture which has brought benefit. Avoid long distance cooperative effort that reaches beyond your control. Usually such activities are simply schemes for farming the farmer.

W. H. THOMPSON, Fort Dodge, Ia., read a paper giving a "Reconstruction Program for Farmers Elevators," advising sound business practices, and methods for building up the local elevator, keeping control in the hands of the producers. Excerpts from his address appear elsewhere in this number.

PRES. JENSEN introduced Gov. W. E. Green, Pierre, himself a farmer.

GOV. GREEN spoke briefly, favoring reduction of taxes, and praising the conditions of the farmers elevators, looking upon them as good business houses. While he was willing that the domestic allotment plan, now being touted by politicians, should be tried he said he believed "the old law of supply and demand is mighty hard to overcome."

H. E. COVEY, Hamill, vice-pres., broached another plan for farm relief. The meat of his plan was immediate retirement of the Farm Board, and amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Act to provide that:

The Farmers National Grain Corp. should function primarily as an export corporation with members to be selected from and by the various farm organizations, directly associated with the cooperative marketing movement.

Whenever a surplus of any major agricultural commodity is pending, as shown by a survey made by the Department of Agriculture, it should be compulsory upon each producer to consign a proportionate share to the Grain Corp. for orderly disposal abroad in such manner as would leave domestic prices unaffected.

The net proceeds from the export sales of the Grain Corp. to be organized in a fund to be used by a Credit Corp. to loan money to farmers, and to be used to finance its own business, without borrowings from the federal treasury.

The compensation of members of the Grain Corp. and its employees to be fixed by law at a REASONABLE figure.

Mr. Covey thought such a plan would guarantee the farmer the world price of his commodity, plus the tariff for that proportion of it sold on the domestic market.

DEAN C. LARSON, South Dakota State College, read a paper on the "Fundamentals of Co-operative Marketing," saying it takes work and planning to counteract the disintegrating influences that break down organizations built up by man. Differences in schooling, in religion, in race characteristics, make holding organization together difficult in this country.

Good management, Dean Larson looked upon, as the keynote of co-operative success. He deplored the disposition of farmers to drop a good manager who had built up a surplus to replace him with a low priced man, who soon lost the surplus and ran them into debt. Excerpts from his address appear elsewhere in this number.

SECY H. A. OLSON, Sioux Falls, read his annual field report, saying:

Secretary Olson's Report

During the year we have passed thru many trying experiences, the 1931 crop being a failure with its shortage of feed and seed.

The 1932 crop in most sections was good to fair, and it began to look as tho the elevator men would be busy with a fair chance to make some profit. On the contrary, the prices on grain still held below the cost of production and the farmer does not sell very materially. Again we waited for the upturn in prices which would enable the farmers to sell, and we are still waiting.

Side lines sales have fallen off till there is no business and the result no profits from that source, leaving very little to take care of the overhead.

Managers have, in most cases, taken cuts in salary cheerfully and are economizing in every way possible.

Our membership for the year reflects these conditions. A year ago we reported 120 members in good standing. Those who have felt unable to continue are still with us in spirit and we feel will be back with us as soon as conditions permit.

Ass'n Managers Bonds.—We find that we have 84 members taking advantage of this service and securing the savings from this class of insurance. It became necessary last May to increase the rates from \$3 to \$5 per thousand. With this advance we still are able to save you money compared with what it costs you outside of the ass'n. The volume of this business will determine how long we can secure these favorable rates. I urge every Board of Directors to place your fidelity bonds thru us.

Workmen's Compensation.—We find 91 companies securing this service thru the ass'n. Every farmer's elevator should see to it that it is protected with this coverage, and we know of no better place to come for it than thru your own ass'n.

Warehouse Bonds.—We have had a nice business in warehouse bonds.

Brokerage.—Early in the year all of our brokerage contracts were canceled, so no checks have gone out to you from that fund. When conditions again improve we feel certain that these contracts can again be secured.

Your ass'n has assisted and is assisting in freight rate cases. This is one of the functions of your ass'n which has been able to save you money in the past.

The various liens this season have caused more than the usual trouble for our elevators. This is legislative year, and matters of interest should be discussed and suggestions made to your legislative com'te to fight for some legislation regarding the better handling of these liens.

Our elevators are being made collection agencies, and for which they do not derive a cent's worth of profit, but a lot of work and grief. Our ass'n should discuss and formulate some plan whereby all elevators would make a charge for this service. If we must do this dirty work for the insurance companies, landlords, machine men, threshers, loan companies, U. S. A., and others, let's get something for it.

In order to reduce expenses your secretary has done nearly all the work in the office and has refrained from traveling as much as possible. Your ass'n finances are in good shape, as you will hear from the report to be given by the auditor during the business session of the convention.

COMITE appointments made by Pres. Jensen were:

RESOLUTIONS: Geo. A. Eson, Britton.

chairman; M. J. Suttor, Castlewood; Geo. Dixon, Aberdeen; W. E. Kage, Pukwana; Arthur Hanson, Webster; W. O. Schwalm, Midland; M. F. Lamb, Winner.

CREDENTIALS: C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen, chairman; I. W. Overton, Webster; H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session

VICE-PRES. H. E. COVEY presided at the second session, called to order at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday.

H. B. NASH, Redfield, pres. of the South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n, gave a brief review of the activities of his organization in improving seeds, and preventing planting of noxious weeds thru seeds brought into the state. South Dakota, said he, needs a stricter seed law to keep her fields clean. Excerpts from his address are published elsewhere in this number.

E. J. GRIMES, Minneapolis, vice-pres. of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, addressed the assemblage on "The Farmer and Legislation," severely criticising the efforts of politicians to dictate prices, and considering the disastrous effects of interference with the delicate balance that exists in the working of natural law. His address will be published in a later number.

J. J. MURPHY, Pierre, railroad commissioner, reviewed the efforts of his commission to bring lower freight rates to South Dakota farmers and criticised the high rentals being charged by railroads for elevator sites. A brief of his remarks is published elsewhere in this number.

S. W. W. CARR, Aberdeen, traffic commissioner for the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, supported the comments of Commissioner Murphy, and sounded a warning to look out for claim sharps, who wanted to audit freight bills and recover overcharges, if prospective customer will give them a couple of hundred dollars to finance the work. "Legitimate claim agencies," he said, "customarily audit freight bills and make claims that can be collected for a commission of 25% to 50% of the amount collected. They accept the freight bills without a deposit of any kind for financing. In every known case where the elevator operator made a deposit he never heard further from the would-be auditor."

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Power Rate Meeting

A brief meeting of those delegates interested in reducing power rates was called immediately following the Wednesday morning session. Considerable dissatisfaction with the minimum power rates for connected motors was expressed, since few are using the motors enough to earn the minimum. A com'te composed of A. L. Berg, Baltic; H. W. Speight, Redfield,

and C. H. Townsend, Mitchell, was appointed to formulate a resolution to be forwarded to power companies.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. JENSEN presided over the third session Wednesday afternoon.

EDW. F. FLYNN, St. Paul, Great Northern Railway representative, discussed "Your Railroads," showing how the trucks and the barge lines have eaten into rail traffic until present freight rates will not support the fixed expenses to which the rail lines are put. Warning was sounded that unless something was done to curb competitive methods of transportation it may become necessary for the government to take over the railroads. Excerpts from his address are published elsewhere in this number.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, discussed "True Co-operation," advocating the voluntary plan of co-operation under which farmers join together to support their local elevator, and sharply criticising the coercive means by which the government has sought to control farmers elevators, and break economic laws.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a business session, considering proposed changes in the articles of incorporation and the by-laws, of the ass'n. These sought to change the place of business from Sioux Falls to Huron, and to simplify the language of the articles of incorporation. Three major changes were contemplated, but each amendment was voted down.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning Session

A. C. WETTESTAD, Colton, presided over the Managers Session Thursday morning.

F. W. STILLWELL, Wentworth, called attention to the problems now facing the corn farmers of southeastern South Dakota, the greatest of these being high railroad freight rates that permit trucks to run away with shorthaul business. His remarks are reviewed elsewhere in this number.

S. H. LASSEN, Aurora, talked on the fundamentals of management in a farmers elevator, urging hedging grain purchases, advertising sidelines and organization, making regular audits, and doing a cash business. A review of his remarks appear elsewhere in this number.

W. H. THOMPSON stressed the importance of holding meetings to keep up interest in the local farmers elevator, and advocated salaries for managers high enough to secure efficient managers.

A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, sec'y Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, commented that individualism and co-operation followed diverse lines. Co-operation premeditated the bending of the individual to the will of the majority.

Co-operation, he said, has never been successful when it attempted to go very far beyond the local institution, so that control and contact became remote. The spirit of co-operation is essentially local, and bound up in the local institution.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The fifth and final session was called to order by Pres. Jensen at 1:30 p. m., Thursday.

Voting adopted the new by-laws of the Ass'n as a whole that had been accepted, section by section, in the previous afternoon session, thus making the new by-laws official.

SEC'Y OLSON read the minutes of the 25th annual meeting, held at Watertown a year ago. His report was adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS COM'ITE reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

REVISE RAILROAD RENTAL RATES.

RESOLVED, That we instruct the Legislative Com'te that the law for the fixing of rental rates on warehouse sites should be amended and a basis established upon which the actual value of the premises leased will be recognized, and that the said com'te use all honorable means towards accomplishing this end.

LOWER POWER RATES.

RESOLVED, That we instruct our Legislative Com'te to use every legitimate means to secure legislative action for the reduction of the minimum charge to consumers of electricity for both light and power.

SUSPEND ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

RESOLVED, That we urge our legislative bodies of the State to suspend all new road construction.

REDUCE COMMISSION CHARGES.

WHEREAS, The prices of both grain and livestock are at an extremely low level; be it

RESOLVED, That we demand a reduction in commission charges on both grain and live stock, also on yardage and feed charges. We also ask that the switching charges be reduced.

FAVOR PRISON TWINE.

WHEREAS, The South Dakota twine plant at the penitentiary is now in its 25th year of operation and has in that time been of great benefit to the farmers of South Dakota thru the farmers elevator companies and other farmers organizations as distributors of twine.

RESOLVED, That we endorse the penitentiary twine plant as one of the state's best assets.

RAILROAD COMMISSION ENDORSED.

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the work of the South Dakota Railroad Commission and, further, that we are unalterably opposed to any change in the constituency of the board.

COOPERATE WITH OTHERS.

RESOLVED, That we instruct the Pres. and Sec'y of this Ass'n to cooperate with other state ass'ns of farmers elevator companies in resenting and opposing propaganda put forth to obstruct and oppose the independence and free operation of local farmers elevator companies.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY OPPOSED.

RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the development of the St. Lawrence Waterway, as it might affect the interests of the grain growers of the United States.

UNSOUND AND DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, Grain producers and their cooperative institutions have suffered tremendous losses in recent years because of ill-advised legislation which was sponsored in some instances by well-meaning but misguided individuals, and in some instances by self-seeking opportunists who falsely claimed that they represented agriculture as a whole; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, representing genuine cooperative marketing agencies and their farmer owners, call upon the officers of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, as the representatives of approximately 900,000 farmer stockholders and patrons of farmer-owned cooperative elevators, to assume their rightful place in the councils of American agriculture, in opposition to legislation which appears unsound and dangerous, and in preparation and support of a legislative program which will safeguard and promote the interests of grain producers of the country; and be it

RESOLVED, That this proposed program of action shall include immediate and determined efforts to accomplish the amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act, the immediate dissolution of the Federal Farm Board and the

Officers and Directors So. Dak. Farmers Elevator Ass'n 1932-33



Front row, left to right: Pres. Chris Jensen, Putney; Director E. J. Oyan, Baltic; 2d v. Pres. F. J. Cross, Randolph; Director C. A. Woods, Plankinton.

Back row: Sec'y H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls; Director Joe Lapka, Leola; 1st v. Pres. J. D. Hicks, Canton; Directors P. O. Svarvari, Lake Norden, and S. S. Judy, Forestburg.

repeal of the 400% increase in the tax on futures transactions in grain. Be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the United States senators and members of Congress representing South Dakota, with urgent request that they devote their efforts and influence to the same end.

AUDITOR J. M. VICK reported the financial affairs of the Ass'n for the past year, showing the organization's house to be in good order. His report was accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS resulted in re-election of J. D. Hicks, Canton, and E. J. Oyan, Baltic, as directors from Districts Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, and placed in office C. A. Woods, Plankinton, as director for District No. 3.

Hold-over directors are: P. O. Svarvari, Lake Norden; F. J. Cross, Randolph; S. S. Judy, Forestburg, and Joe Lapka, Leola, for Districts 4 to 7, inclusive, respectively.

Chris Jensen, Putney, was unanimously, re-elected pres.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Huron Night

At an appointed hour a program of entertainment, music, singing and dancing, was carried thru, principally with local talent and brought much enjoyment to the guests.

Cards were provided for those who loved the intricacies of games and whist was a high favorite. A plentiful supply of cigars and cigarettes were distributed by Mr. Ripley and kept handy so no one should run short of "smokes."

Huron night Tuesday night at the hotel was an entertainment and smoker provided for the delegates by F. H. Ripley, manager of the Huron Farmers Cooperative Ass'n, and sponsored by Paul Myers, sec'y of the Huron Chamber of Commerce.

Banquet at Huron

An imported orchestra, with a 10-year old who had become a master at soft shoe dancing, entertained the banqueteers.

I. W. OVERTON, Webster, toastmaster called upon numerous ass'n leaders and visitors for such comment as they might make. The after-dinner talks were short, and often amusing. No speaker who could be only serious was permitted to remain upon his feet.

The annual banquet was held the evening of the second day, and every delegate found pleasure in the turkey dinner that had been prepared for him. Evidence that only the best parts of the turkeys were served appearing on the menu of the hotel's coffee shop the following day.

Huron Convention Notes

From Milwaukee came J. C. Weimer.

Sioux City's representative was Geo. Deter.

THE SEED TRADE sent Geo. P. Sexauer, Elmer Sexauer and V. O. Madsen, from Brookings.

H. A. FELTUS and H. O. Eckhart of H. A. Feltus, Inc., represented the railroad claim business in the Northwest.

MILL representatives were A. W. Rowlee and Henry Kruger, Aberdeen; L. M. Swain, Huron; E. R. Montgomery and E. F. Gronert, Rapid City.

A BOXING MATCH between Irish McKenna and "Sorrel Top" Seaman, staged by the American Legion the night of Dec. 6, delighted a lot of fans among the delegates.

BUILDERS and machinery men present included R. W. Oglesby; Cliff St. Cyr, of Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.; C. G. Kiffe, of T. E. Ibberson Co.; and C. H. Townsend, of Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

INSURANCE representatives included Robert J. Munn of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Paul Brown of the Mill Mutuals, and Otto Nelson of the Tri-State Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.

C. H. TOWNSEND, the Strong-Scott man from Mitchell, was beaming when he arrived

at the convention. Just before he started for the meeting he had become grand-daddy for the second time—to an 8 lb. little lady.

C. G. KIFFE, of T. E. Ibberson Co., was up to his old tricks, demonstrating magic to appreciative audiences. One of them was a little black ball and a wooden box, the ball disappearing and re-appearing at Kiffe's will.

SOUVENIRS were generous in spite of the "readjustment." Truax-Traer Coal Co. gave away ash trays fit to grace a parlor table. Handy key cases were labelled "Scott Briquets." Pencils bore the advertisement of Lindsay Bros., and of the Ass'n. Cigars and cigarettes were plentiful.

F. W. STILLWELL, Wentworth, is a light sleeper. He is also something of a poet. After a night on which he reported hardly having closed his eyes, he woke up with the following inspiration:

Nights like last one just remind us
These conventions would be fine
Could we only leave behind us
All our anti-Volstead line.

REGISTRATION numbered 290, which compared very favorably with the 310 registered at Watertown a year ago. Badges for the delegates were furnished by the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., whose representative, Robert J. Munn, superintended the registering. The labor of registering was done by J. M. Vick of the Equity Audit Co., and Miss Donna Kiel, stenographer, furnished by Paul K. Myers, sec'y of the Huron Chamber of Commerce.

REPRESENTATIVES of Minneapolis grain and commission companies were L. H. Smith, John Hagebak; M. E. Coffey (Hallet & Carey), G. M. Stenson, Theo. Barrett, F. R. Betkey; Herb Olson and H. H. Sand (Hallet & Carey), C. J. Furst, J. G. Haugen, W. A. Dinham, J. C. Wyman, Chas. L. Gange; E. J. Grimes, Chas. E. Titterud, and Mr. Young (Cargill Commission Co.), H. F. Shepherdson, M. R. Quinn, John McCaul, E. F. Barrett, L. S. Hatch, H. E. Klingaman, C. W. Hughes, G. T. Roberts, A. D. Neer, C. D. Siegfried; R. M. Davies (Hallet & Carey), and Howard Henretta.

MANAGERS of farmers elevators and independent elevator operators present included: C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen; G. G. Schilling, Akaska; J. J. Kahle, Artesian; H. S. Larson, Athol; N. O. Solem, Badger; Erick Oyan, Baltic; N. J. Baker and Edward Jerde, Britton; M. F. Luick and A. J. Stauffacher, Broadland; O. G. Ebbesen, Brookings; Henry Lueth, Canova; J. E. Miller, Castlewood; Geo. Raker, Chancellor; O. H. Johnson, Chelsea; C. B. Satre, Claire City; E. J. Keenan, Clark; J. M. Oyan, Colman; A. C. Wettestad, Colton; O. M. Rasmussen, Crocker; W. G. Loats, Dempster; A. A. Hauge, Dimock; B. L. Ewing, Doland; J. J. Weixel, Eureka;

S. A. Gere, Forestburg; Chris Sorenson, Ft. Pierre; J. H. Peck, Gallup; O. G. Haugen, Garden City; F. C. Moody and J. R. Rasmussen, Gettysburg; W. S. Benson, Groton; C. A. Ripley, Hayti; G. L. McLachlan, Hazel; Jerry Ryan, Highmore; F. H. Ripley and D. E. McDaniel, Huron; Wm. Kunz, Java; H. Estberg, Lake Norden; W. C. Brokor and John Meyer, Lane; E. G. Ely, Lebanon; Geo. H. Tuttle, Letcher; H. C. Wald, Loyalton.

W. O. Schwalm, Midland; Lou Demaray and F. E. Porteous, Mitchell; Fay Sibley and O. S. Townsend, Mt. Vernon; Geo. E. Lee, Naples; Fred Hazelhurst, Northville; M. C. Johnson, Oldham; J. A. Smith, Onida; C. A. Peterson, Osceola; C. A. Earl, Plankinton; Emil Nelson, Putney; H. W. Speight, Redfield; P. H. Brende, Renner;

Sid Fritts, St. Lawrence; C. A. Patter, Thomas; H. O. Ewing, Turton; J. E. Morgan, Virgil; W. H. Urevig, Wallace; John Swanson, Watanga; Ira Overton, Webster; F. W. Stillwell, Wentworth; Frank Jensen, Wessington Springs; Geo. B. Lee, Willow Lake; W. E. Brewster, Woonsocket; Ted Kuehl, Yale.

Corn Husking Records at the 9th annual contest held near Galva, Ill., Nov. 10, were made by Carl Seiler of Oneida, Ill., with 36.91 bus. in 80 minutes, Johansen of Iowa with 35.2 bus.

Creation of a national wheat marketing board was considered at a recent meeting at Regina, Sask., of the premiers of the three prairie provinces. Evidently they have failed to learn their lesson.

Prize Winners at International Grain Show

A record-breaking attendance featured the International Grain & Hay Show at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

Canadian growers swept the grain and hay show in the final listings. Dominion farmers took 6 championships and 3 reserve championships, as against 5 championships garnered by Indiana growers. Illinois stood third with 4 and Montana fourth with 3 championships.

Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alberta, for the third year won first prize for wheat.

The new corn king, C. E. Troyer of Lafontaine, Wabash county, Ind., won with a ten ear sample of Reid's yellow dent corn, which produced 101 bushels to the acre. He defeated the reserve champion, L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., by a close margin. It was Troyer's third corn victory in 14 years of international competition.

Fred Hamm, Goodfame, Alberta, had the champion sample of oats, Victory.

T. E. Smith, Darby, Mont., had the champion sample of barley.

Awards in the first five places in the different classes were as follows:

Hard Red Winter Wheat

1. C. Ivan Gustafson.....Victor, Mont.
2. L. E. Peterson.....Victor, Mont.
3. T. E. Smith.....Darby, Mont.
4. S. B. Allsop.....Wembley, Alberta
5. John Moisie.....Victor, Mont.

Soft Red Winter

1. C. Edson Smith.....Corvallis, Mont.
2. J. E. Coultas.....Conner, Mont.
3. R. M. Woodruff, Sr.....Hutchinson, Kan.
4. A. J. Lavery.....Newton, Kan.
5. A. G. Siegrist.....Hutchinson, Kan.

Hard Red Spring Wheat

1. Herman Trelle.....Wembley, Alberta
2. Frelan Wilford.....Stavely, Alberta
3. W. G. Gibson.....Ladner, Brit. Columbia
4. Jos. H. B. Smith.....Wolf Creek, Alberta
5. Jack Allsop.....Wembley, Alberta

Wheat—White Spring Wheat

1. A. M. Riewoldt.....Victor, Mont.
2. C. Edson Smith.....Corvallis, Mont.
3. Oscar L. Berggren.....Victor, Mont.
4. J. E. Coultas.....Conner, Mont.
5. H. A. Finger.....Fallon, Nev.

Champion Open Classes Ten Ears of Corn Each Region

1. (Yellow) John Henderson.....Cokato, Minn.
2. (Yellow) Nels G. Hallstrom.....Fairmont, Minn.
3. (Yellow) H. R. Richards.....Swan, Iowa
4. (Yellow) W. G. Butler & Son.....Auburn, Ill.
5. (White) E. E. Penly.....Springfield, Tenn.
6. (Yellow) J. E. Watson.....Alda, Nebr.
7. (Yellow) C. E. Troyer.....LaFontaine, Ind.
8. (White) L. M. Vogler.....Hope, Ind.

Champion Special Classes Ten Ears of Corn Each Region

3. (Yellow) L. R. McClellan.....Aledo, Ill.
4. (Yellow) Oscar Mountjoy.....Atlanta, Ill.
7. (White) Woolford Clay.....Hyndman, Penn.
8. (Yellow) John E. Robbins.....Greensburg, Ind.

Red Clover

1. Frank Tometz.....Twin Falls, Ida.
2. J. M. Graham.....Melda, Ida.
3. Henry Weighing.....Rocky Ford, Colo.
4. Joseph Belanger.....Campbell's Bay, Quebec
5. Ed Moser.....Aberdeen, Ida.

Alsike Clover

1. A. C. Heston.....Redmond, Ore.
2. E. Spires.....Redmond, Ore.
3. E. O. Adams.....Redmond, Ore.
4. Geo. Thompson.....Bend, Ore.
5. Frank Westfall.....Aberdeen, Ida.

Sweet Clover

1. Paul Smith.....Amenia, N. D.
2. R. G. Cowdry.....Ariksdale, Man.
3. Louis Robbins.....Orangeville, Ont.
4. James Whitehead.....Saskatoon, Sask.
5. Albert Robbins.....Laura, Sask.

Timothy

1. Erich Anderson.....Wembley, Alb.
2. A. Mangeon.....Pincher Creek, Alb.
3. Forest H. Ford.....Tinton, Iowa
4. Ernest Hruska.....Lewistown, Mont.
5. George Payer.....Dean, Mont.

Alfalfa—West

1. Fred W. Ohman.....Sianda, Alb.
2. Matt Sonnicksen.....Jerome, Ida.
3. F. A. Halverson.....Lonepine, Mont.
4. J. W. Abbott.....Baldonnel, Brit. Col.
5. Sam Pospyhala.....Glasgow, Mont.

Alfalfa Seed—East

1. Robt. J. Shaw.....Mono. Road, Peel, Ont.
2. H. L. Ostrander.....Afton, Mich.
3. Albert Samyn.....Glennie, Mich.
4. Almas & Son.....Hagersville, Ont.
5. Oscar Olson.....Spruce, Mich.

Nebraska Dealers Discuss Liens

A score of grain dealers from Adams, Kearney and Franklin counties gathered at Minden, Neb., Friday evening, Dec. 2nd, to plan an amendment to the Mortgage Lien Law as applied to grain; to reduce the hazards of the grain buyer who takes in mortgaged grain at his elevator. The occasion and date was the regular meeting of the Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Mr. E. P. Hubbard, President and A. M. Brookings, Sec'y.

Hard times have multiplied the current mortgages given on crops and grain. In addition many mortgages are still listed with county clerks dating back to 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, which have long since been paid, but not released. This makes a cumbersome record. Some dealers have mortgage lists covering three or four counties running up into thousands of names. Some grain is covered by two or three liens, and priority of claims must be discovered, making it extremely difficult to keep track of all of them.

In addition to crop liens some of the real estate mortgages contain clauses giving the holder a chattel lien on the grain raised on the land for the interest payments, and these do not show on the chattel records. Yet it is necessary for the dealer to be posted on all these liens if he is to spot mortgaged grain when it comes onto his scales and avoid the appearance of collusion in the disposal of mortgaged property.

Why are not the men prosecuted who sell mortgaged grain as their own? Because it is folly to expect a conviction by a jury of his compeers these hard times.

Why are not the mortgagees punished when they do not file a release when the mortgage is paid off? Simply because no one makes it his business to bring action.

Several cases in court have gone against the buyers and they have had to pay twice for the same grain, and eight or ten more suits are pending. These liens constitute what is called a "serious situation." And it is. Many more suits would be brought against the dealers if the amounts involved made it worthwhile for the mortgagee to go to the expense of a court action. If grain should double in value it would entail more lawsuits for the dealers.

The grain buyers in all sections of the state are bedeviled in the same way, especially in the Northwest counties where a heavy movement of grain comes in from long distances in South Dakota, some of which, is maverick stuff. Everywhere the elevator and mill men have to contend with the nemesis of mortgaged grain and they need assistance in dealing with the situation.

Sec'y Frank Rutherford of the Nebraska Farmers Elevator Ass'n and Sec'y J. N. Campbell of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, were at the meeting. Both organizations at their state conventions in October and November approved the amendments to be offered to the law which provides that all chattel mortgages on grain shall be filed in the county where the mortgagor lives and also in the county where the grain is located if they are in different counties. Further the bill provides that a mortgagee cannot recover on grain sold out from under him unless he has filed personal notice of his mortgage with every grain elevator and mill within a radius of 20 miles from where the grain is located. The play now is to get the grain dealers to see the senators and representatives before the meeting of the state legislature, and explain the matter and enlist their support for the bill to be introduced early in the session.

Those present: Perry McCombs, Hildreth; Earnest Smith, J. S. Dean, Minden; E. P. Hubbard, Juniata; Herman Hermanson, Minden; J. C. Tarkington, Minden; H. H. Burden, Axtel; Walter Nelson, Holstein, L. E. Nelson, Motala (P. O. Minden); Eber Landstrom, Axtel; O. C. Smith, Keene; J. C. Lee, Hastings; G. G. Frickey, Prosser; H. G. Wil-

liams, Newmarch; L. L. Pigeon, Hastings; Harry Hulquist, Minden; Frank Rutherford, Omaha; D. E. Minor, Hastings; Mr. Fowler, Minden; A. M. Brookings, Hastings, and J. N. Campbell, Omaha.

The proposed amendments to the law were approved 100% by a rising vote. The next regular meeting will be held at Hastings early in January.

S.W. Ohio Dealers Discuss Trying Problems

By EVERETT EARLY.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, 85 grain and feed dealers met at The Lebanon Hotel, at Lebanon, O. All enjoyed a good dinner, with a musical feature donated by The Early & Daniel Co. of Cincinnati; cigars by The Green & Brock Co. of Dayton, and lead pencils by The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. of Cincinnati.

C. E. Michener opened the discussion on power rates. It was found that The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio allows power companies to charge from ten cents per kilowatt down to 4½ cents per kilowatt hour for the first five hundred kilowatts, and the farthest point from the power house enjoying the lowest rates.

Corwin Drake opened the discussion on direct selling. It was pointed out that quite a few manufacturers were catering to truckers agents, ignoring the fact that the services of trucks are very meager, compared to dealers who have introduced and built up a demand for their products, and held a stock of goods at all times, so that the public could be served, whether their wants be large or small.

Sec'y D. J. Schuh of Cincinnati discussed freight rates. Through his correspondence it was discovered that the government and railroad officials had turned deaf ears on the grain dealer's plea for a reduction in rates on corn for export. The grain that is bulging the farmers' bins might be placed in a great line of empty cars that greet the eye on every sidetrack and delivered to places where the demand for food is greatest, while the government officials are drafting The Voluntary Allotment Plan to help the farmers pay taxes, which is about as effective as a man sending to a mail order company for a fire extinguisher while his house is burning.

Out Where the Tall Corn Grows

By KENNETH B. PIERCE.

Iowa, that great state where the "Tall Corn Grows," is literally snowed under. Not with real snow, but with the largest crop of high quality corn the Hawkeyes have raised.

Yields this year ran from 60 to 125 bus. to the acre, with 75 to 90 bus. being common.

Many a grain dealer's fortune gained its original start from the storing of cheap corn in long cribs. Iowa's dealers and producers have turned back the pages of history to this alluring picture and have decided to take a long pull for better prices. They are more reluctant to sell corn than ever, particularly at present extremely low price levels.

Estimates of the percentage still in the fields run from one-fourth to one-third of the crop, much of which is still unhusked. And while bins and cribs are well filled with corn intended for shipment to the terminals, the feeders are overbidding the market so that little corn is moving out by rail.

Merchants at various shipping points thruout the state are offering to accept corn on old accounts at prices somewhat over the terminal market basis and feeders are paying as much over the local market as the merchants thus complicating matters for the regular buyers.

To offset this "out-of-line" movement of the crop many elevator operators are not charging storage for cribbing, feeling that they will eventually have a better opportunity of buying at least a crib-full. Then, too, the storage charges would soon exceed the market value of the corn stored.

Corn growers as a rule are disgusted with Congress, and altho there is a little spark of hope remaining that the country will be given beer in the not too distant future a majority feel that the legalizing of the amber fluid will bolster prices of corn.

The well-informed in the corn pit feel that more of the crop is being bought for future delivery and stored here and there than is realized. The brewery interests formerly absorbed one-third of the surplus of the corn crop that came to the terminal markets, before Volstead forced us to drink Cocoa Cola.

Awakening some bright, cheery morning to find all the good corn in strong hands and the market jogging along above the price of wheat would give us a real surprise. Illustrated herewith are open cribs near Rembrandt, Iowa. Many farmers are storing and holding for a better price.

Holding Corn in Iowa



Mr. Facquet, C. E. Lowry and Earl A. Tongate surveying a mountain of corn near Rembrandt, Iowa.

The Rehabilitated Kan.-Mo. Elevator at Kansas City

The fire and explosion of Feb. 18, 1932, destroyed the old wooden working house of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City, Mo., owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. and operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

In replacing the burned structure advantage was taken of the opportunity to make many alterations in old parts of the plant, which has now been completely rehabilitated and all units brought under simplified control.

In fact the equipment of all old parts of this extensive plant has been remodeled and rejuvenated to facilitate the coordination of the various units and minimize the labor and power requirements of the modernized plant. Now grain can be taken to or from any bin or machine with expedition.

THE STORAGE ANNEXES include four separate groups of cylindrical concrete bins built at different times and extending from the working center in two directions at right angles. Adjoining the workinghouse on the west is a single row of 10 concrete tanks, 42 ft. outside diameter, with a capacity of 825,000 bus., built in 1904 as a storage annex for the wooden working house that burned. Parallel and adjacent to the 1904 annex is the second addition of 40 tanks, built in two rows. These tanks are 22 ft. in diameter with 19 interstices giving 1,099,150 bus. capacity, were built in 1914. The third addition composed of three rows of 13 tanks in each row was built on the north of the working house in 1916. These 39 cylindrical tanks with 24 interstice and 28 pocket bins, give 1,027,100 bus. capacity. Beyond the 1916 annex is the fourth annex composed of 81 tanks in 9 rows, with 64 interstice and 16 pocket bins, giving 2,251,500 bus. storage. This unit was completed in 1931.

Lacking nothing in the completeness of a modern plant built at one time the remodeled plant includes the concrete working house of old and new construction, drier building, welfare building, steam power house, electrical switchboard room, water softening plant, millwright shop, office building, diesel locomotive engine room, track shed and car dumper.

The plant is equipped to perform all services of cleaning, scouring, clipping and washing and drying grain. Electric current is supplied by the commercial light and power company, the old steam plant, connected to two generators, being available in emergency.

The wood working house that burned had a handling capacity of 5 cars an hour, the concrete addition to the working house built in 1926 had an unloading capacity of 12 to 16 cars an hour, and the rebuilt house will unload with power shovels 108 cars into the track pits plus 110 cars with the improved Richardson Car Unloader, in a 10-hour day.

THE WORKING HOUSE, as enlarged, is 78x180½ ft., and 188 ft. high above rail, containing, in the old part 56 rectilinear bins of 200,000 bus. capacity, and in the new part 97 bins of 326,159 bus. capacity, the entire plant having 484 bins with 5,762,000 bus. capacity.

The basement, 17 ft. high, contains belts entering from the storage annexes, other 48-in. conveyor belts from the track hoppers, the apron belt from the car dumper, and a 42-in. cross conveyor belt, boots of the elevator legs and screw conveyor for screenings from the cleaners. Five of the belts bringing grain from the 1916 and 1931 annexes are 42-inch and one is 36-in. The dumper conveyor is a steel link apron 66 ins. wide. The belt bringing grain from the 1904 annex is 40 ins. wide and that from the 1914 addition 42 ins.

The first story of the working house is 24 ft. high. It contains a Great Western Wheat Washer, seven oat clippers and four warehouse separators.

The bins are 67 ft. deep. Just underneath the bin floor are the 40-in. belts carrying grain to the 1904 and 1914 annexes. On the bin floor are two 48-in. conveyors taking grain from the dumper leg to the two outer conveyor belts that could not be reached by spouting from the dumper scales. Six of the conveyor belts on this floor carry grain to the 1916 annex and 5 of these extend clear over to the 1931 annex.

The distributing story, 20 ft. high, contains a 36-in. belt conveyor to drier, and a

42-in. reversible transfer belt running thru the middle.

On the scale floor, 21 ft. high in the new part, are five 2,500-bu. Fairbanks scales in the new part, four 2,000-bu. Fairbanks scales in the older section, and a large Carter disc separator.

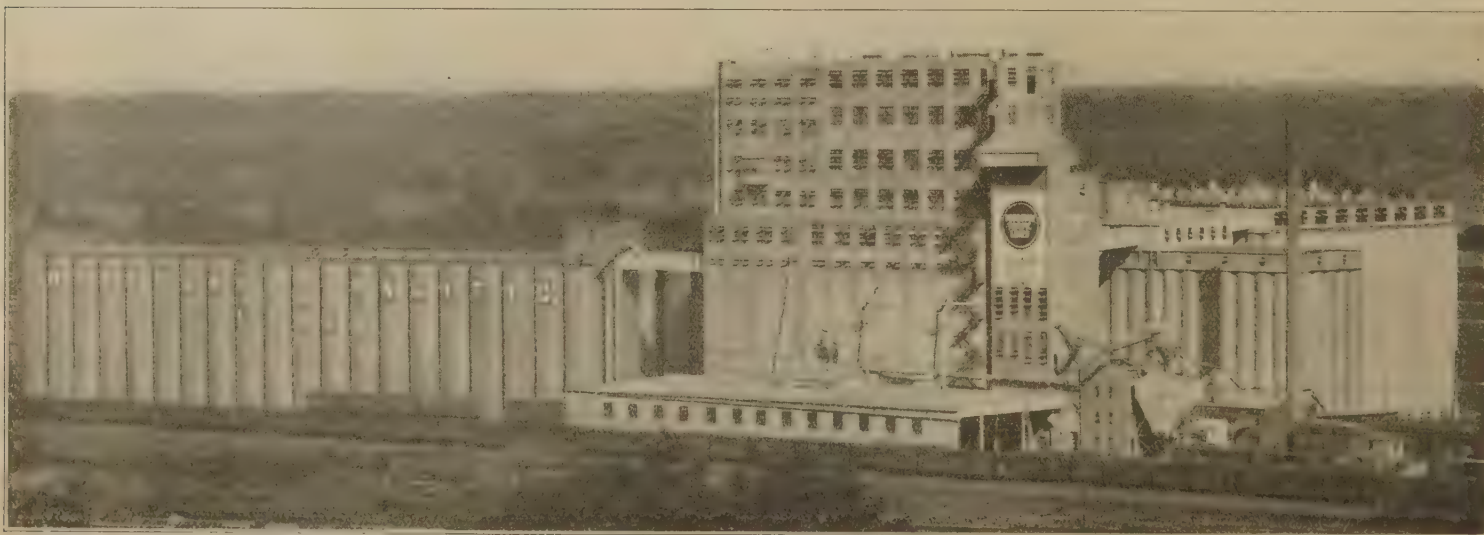
On the garner floor of new part are seven 3,000-bu. and in the old part are four 2,500-bu. garners for the scales.

The leg head floor, with a 17 ft. ceiling contains the heads of the 14 elevator legs and the motors driving them. The largest leg, with 2 rows of 24x8 in. buckets, on a 50-in. belt, serves the car dumper. On that side of the house are three other receiving legs. Five legs are for shipping, 2 for clippers, 2 for cleaners and one for the washer. Their belts are 42, 26 and 14 ins. wide, with 2 rows of 20x8, 2 rows of 12x8 and one row of 12x18 Buffalo buckets respectively. All new legs are provided with explosion proof ventilators.

Loading out grain is well provided for by 11 car spouts evenly distributed, several spouting to cars in the receiving track shed as well as to cars on the opposite side of the house.

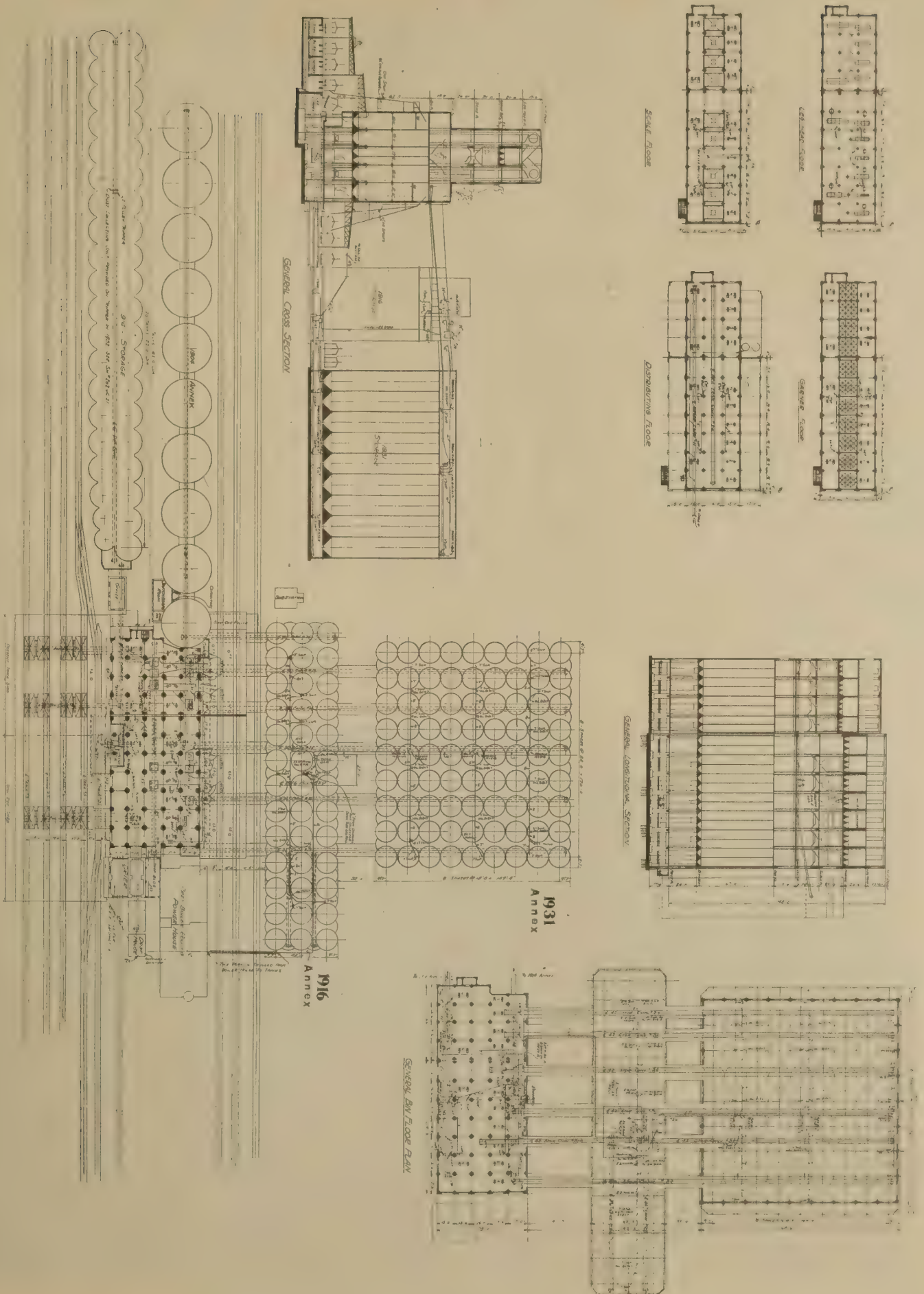
The mechanical handling equipment of the workhouse was supplied by the Great Western Mfg. Co. This included elevator heads, automatic gravity ball bearing elevator boots, rotary valve with bowls and turn-heads and its operating mechanism, the garner valves and their operators, the mayo spouts, wheat washer, additional belt conveyor equipment of the anti-friction type, etc.

The two 42" four pulley reversible self-propelling trippers with 18"x45" pulleys on 47/16" shafts with 37/16" roller bearings were supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., also belt conveyor rolls for the 36", 42" and 48" conveyors. All troughing pulleys are of cast iron with a ¾" anti-friction bearing in each end of hub. The troughing shafts are supported each end by cast iron brackets, which are in turn clamped to cross angles. All flat carriers and return rolls are made up of 6x4 cast iron pulleys with turned faces. The rolls for the 36" and 42" belts are on 1 3/16" shafts with two ¾" Timken Bearings in each end. The rolls



The Rehabilitated Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City.
[See outside front cover and pages 507, 508, 509]

Plans and Sectional Elevations of the Rehabilitated Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City.
 [See Outside Front Cover and Pages 506-508-509]



for the 48" belts are on 17/16" shafts with two 1" roller bearings in each end. The bearings are pressed in cast iron oscillating housings supported by cast iron stands or hangers. Alemite grease fittings are used throughout.

THE CLEANING department is equipped with an Improved Great Western Wheat Washer, a Big 5 Carter Disc Separator. This is the largest capacity Carter Disc Separator manufactured and will handle from 1600 to 2,000 bus. per hour. This is a standard Carter Disc and will remove the oats, barley, goat grass, weed stems, and in fact, all material longer than wheat. Elevator operators realize that it is not necessary to put every car of grain through a machine of this kind but it often happens that a carload of oats is put into a wheat bin, and necessarily a separation must be made. Furthermore, quite a percentage of all wheat contains oats, barley, goat grass, etc., and it is profitable to put it through this machine.

The Big 5 Carter Disc is equipped with a very efficient scalper to remove the sticks, paper, nails, etc., and is also provided with a fan so that no dust rises from the machine.

The cleaning equipment also includes a number of Monitor machines namely, 4 steel covered oat clippers, with shoes, fully ball-bearing, each clipper being equipped with a special lime feeding device, with an extra case for wheat. Two style B Warehouse and Elevator Separators are steel clad, with ballbearing fan and eccentric shafts. Three additional steel covered oat clippers with shoe, have special drive to replace the eccentric assembly, with ballbearing cylinder shafts, each equipped with a special lime feeding device. Two additional Monitor steel clad Warehouse and Elevator Separators are equipped with ballbearing fan shafts, and have special driving arrangement to replace the eccentric assembly for oscillating the shoes. All cleaner fan shafts are supported by three bearings which greatly reduces the vibra-

tion so noticeable in oldstyle two bearing machines.

THE DUST COLLECTING system for the new concrete workhouse was designed by Mr. Ahlskog and installed under his supervision by W. C. Wiedenmann & Son. It included 8 large dust collectors, valves, traps, belt loader hoods, floor sweeps and piping connected with these cleaners and clippers. The car dumper sink also was connected to take care of dust while unloading cars. Approximately 43,000 pounds of galvanized steel was used in this new system.

The Gieske Sheet Metal Co. furnished and erected the corrugated iron, all flashings, guttering, spouting, skylights and ventilators.

THE DUST EXPLOSION HAZARD has been greatly reduced by installing Robertson Explosion Ventilators on the elevator legs. These are huge rectangular ventilators, two feet wide and ten feet long, made of galvanized steel. This explosion ventilator was developed especially to release built-up pressure resulting from dust explosions. During its long period of development it held the attention and interest of the Dust Explosion Com'te of the National Fire Protection Ass'n. The results of the first official test of this ventilator (sponsored by the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America) were published in the May 13, 1931 issue of the Journal.

The features responsible for this ventilator's ability to lessen dust explosion hazards are the ventilator suction band has twice the area of the stack, thus giving additional free area for the release of explosive pressure and a patented, hinged cap is built in two pieces, so that a violent explosion in the leg causes it to open outward and release the interior pressure of gases, dust and flames.

THE ELECTRIC MOTORS range in size from 175 on the dumper leg to 3 h.p. on each of the screenings conveyors. Link-Belt Drives are used on all but the four

15-h.p. belt driven cleaners. Eight 150-h.p. motors, with silent chain, drive the receiving and shipping legs. Seven of 75 h.p. drive the clippers. The dust collector in the old part requires a 75-h.p. motor. Five 40-h.p. motors are employed on the shipping conveyors. The car dumper and the washer each call for 30-h.p. motors. Four motors of 25 h.p. are used on two transfer conveyors, dust fan, and dust collector on bin floor of old part. Three of 20 h.p. drive storage conveyors and dust fan on bin floor. Smaller sizes are seven of 15 h.p. on 3 receiving conveyors, 3 storage conveyors and dust fan; a 10-h.p. on screenings conveyor and on flight conveyor of dumper. The entire plant, including storage annexes, is equipped with 96 electric motors. The old motors being of the squirrel cage type, it was found impractical to use synchronous motors in the new building to correct the power factor. Instead, there was provided a battery of static condensers of sufficient size to maintain a power factor above 90%.

THE TRACK SHED was enlarged from 105 to 250 ft. length to cover the car dumper and four additional track hoppers. Each of the four tracks now has three receiving sinks delivering by 48-in. belt conveyors to boots. The grain doors are removed from box cars by Peterson pushers.

The improved six-wheel 30-ton Plymouth Diesel Locomotive supplied by the Fate-Root-Heath Co. is known as Model WLD. This model offers the same proven features as the Plymouth six-wheel gasoline locomotive, plus the added efficiency and economy of the 6-cylinder Diesel engine, with 6 3/4" bore, 9" stroke, developing 210 h.p. at an engine speed of 1000 r.p.m.

The exhaust pipe is water-cooled so that no gases are released at a temperature above 200° Fahrenheit. This was done to eliminate the hazard of dust explosions.

An accurate record of the operating costs of this locomotive has been kept, and the

Refinishing the Fire Damaged Walls of the Kansas-Missouri Elevator



The extrema left portion shows the condition of the wall before the waterproofing operation was started. The center portion shows the operation of applying metallic waterproofing after the surface has been cleaned. The extreme right portion shows the patching operation prior to the final metallic waterproofing treatment and finish coat.

fuel cost averages only \$.018 per car moved, or less than two cents a car. These locomotives are especially adapted for terminal elevator work and expedite the switching and spotting of cars on the car dumper or unloader.

THE RICHARDSON CAR UNLOADER is accommodated by recessing the wall of the building. While traveling on the steel belt with aproned sides from unloader to boot the grain is entirely enclosed within a leakproof and dustproof housing of the Richardson Feeder traveling 62 ft. per minute. The body of grain is 48x26 ins. and moves up the incline of 14 degrees to the boot of the leg without any slippage. The control of this belt, which acts as a shut-off to the grain in the receiving hopper, is given to the weighman on the scale floor and while the operator on the unloader platform actually starts the belt he cannot do so without the scaleman first having pushed his starting button. This system does away with the possibility of destroying the identity of each load. The unloader is said to have a capacity of 11 cars an hour. The absence of dust is greatly appreciated by the men working near dumper and by the weighmasters desiring a reduction in the invisible loss.

THE IMPROVED Great Western Worm Gear Tripper installed on the bin floor of the 1914 annex is equipped with roller bearings and a Day Automatic Dust Collecting Unit. This novel dust collector is operated without motor or other auxiliary power. The fan is driven off the main belt by friction of the shaft pulley which carries the fan wheel. The power taken off the belt is so little that the same belt motor can be used without perceptible increase in load.

In addition to the fan, the unit has a dust separator with filter which thoroughly cleans the air before discharging it back to the gallery, suction hoods and piping. The collected dust is delivered back into either tripper spout and joins the grain from which it was taken.

THE ZELNY THERMOMETER System for registering the temperature of the grain in the four storage annexes includes 170 large tanks and 88 interstices.

Ten of the large tanks are 80' high, 42'

in diameter, have four pipes (or drops) in each tank. The balance have one pipe (or drop) in each tank, with reading junctions five foot apart up through the bin, (with the exception of 64 interstices which have 10' junctions)—making a total of 4,324 reading junctions.

All the wires running from the bins go to two central stations, or switchboards. One is located on the bin floor of the workhouse, the other is located on the bin floor of the 1931 annex where an operator can read the temperature of all the grain in storage at any time.

RESTORING FIRE DAMAGED WALLS of Adjoining Buildings. The expansion of the reinforcing steel and the scorching of the limestone aggregate, caused by the terrific heat of the burning workhouse, damaged the exposed surfaces of three adjoining buildings. These surfaces were restored to their original weather proof condition by the metallic process of waterproofing. After the loose and disintegrated concrete had been removed and the area thoroughly cleaned by motor driven wire brushes, additional reinforcing steel was added where it was required. Metallic waterproofing was applied, over which all crevices and depressions were filled with a mixture of high-early-strength cement, sand and metallic waterproofing. This brought the surface out to the original thickness of the mass concrete. Sufficient coats of metallic waterproofing were then applied over this work to produce permanent water tightness. The finish coat, which brings out the appearance of untreated concrete was added. All work was thoroughly cured to prevent contraction cracks and crazing. This work was done by the John Rohrer Contracting Co., who also waterproofed the tunnels and the basement of the 1931 addition.

The new house was designed and erected by Edwin Ahlskog, who also designed and built the other units, with the exception of the ten large tanks of the 1904 annex.

The work was covered by one general contract awarded by the late E. A. Hadley, Chief Engineer of the Mo. Pacif. R.R. The general supervision was handled by S. L. Wonson, Asst. Chief Engineer, and W. H. Hobbs, En-

gineer of Design. Mr. R. L. Ehrlich had charge of the field engineers.

From Abroad

Rumanian wheat prices have reached a point three times as high as a year ago, and the government threatens to lower the tariff if the price continues to rise, on account of the short crop.

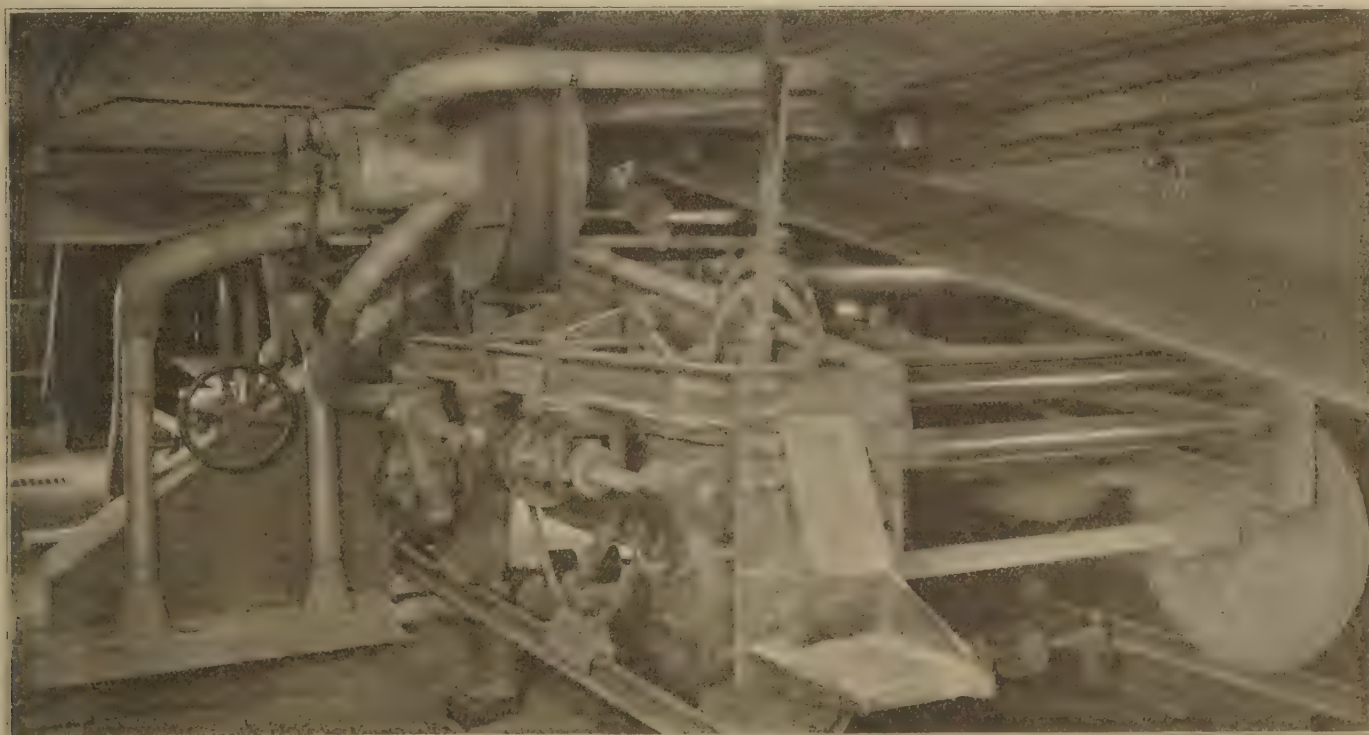
Threat of a Chinese sale has injured the Pacific Northwest wheat export trade during the usual export months of August, September, October and November, so that stocks remain too large, and now Australian competition must be faced.

A German government decree effective since Oct. 27 and until July 31, 1933, provides for the duty-free importation of oats and barley under customs control, against the export of certain quantities of manufactured oat and barley products.

Grain elevators on the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean are not elevations but depressions, being pits sunk in the ground and neatly capped with large circular stone lids. Many of these are to be seen on a level with the streets of the town of Valetta.

Profits of Bunge & Born, grain exporters of Argentina, were \$4,410,948.15 on a paid up capital of \$30,000,000, in 1931, which sounds excessive, but it does not exceed one per cent on their turnover, having shipped 3,305,726 tons of corn, 1,602,845 tons of wheat and large quantities of other grains and cotton, valued at \$450,000,000.00. Their margin of profit is so slender that smaller firms find it difficult to compete.

Argentine flaxseed news is increasingly bullish. One of our Buenos Aires correspondents now estimates the exportable surplus expected to be available from the new crop at only 50,000,000 bus. An official report, published by Broomhall, states that in north and north central Santa Fe a large area sown to linseed has been lost owing to locust damage, and yields from the early harvest reports are poor. Entre Rios reports discouraging conditions. In Cordoba linseed is in better shape.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Company.



The Great Western Worm Gear Tripper in the Rebuilt Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City is equipped with an independent Day Dust Collecting Unit.

[See pages 506 to 509 and outside front cover.]

Site Rentals Need Reducing

By Railroad Commissioner J. J. MURPHY,
Pierre, S. D.

The rental rates for elevator sites on railroad right-of-ways is one of the prominent problems now confronting South Dakota elevator owners. Generally the dealers believe rentals should be reduced, since land values in the neighborhood of the elevators have sunk to unprecedented levels.

A few years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission stated that a fair rental rate for an elevator site would return 6% on the value of the land, rated according to land values surrounding it.

In South Dakota we enacted a law declaring that taxes should be based on the value of the site, and that the value declared by the railroad would constitute a fair basis for rental. But values reported today are the same as those reported some years ago, and we know the land has depreciated in value. Perhaps the law should be changed, and the elevator operators would find it well to consider such legislation.

LIENS on grain have complicated the storage laws. Under the law grain not settled for within 48 hours must be considered stored. But when grain is covered with a lien it is not always practicable to settle for it within 48 hours. The safe thing to do is put the names of all parties concerned on the storage ticket and classify the grain as stored. Issuance of a check, and leaving it in the cash drawer until called for does not constitute payment. Payment presumes delivery of the check.

Taxes and Low Grain Prices

Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, in a radio broadcast Nov. 19, over the N.B.C. chain, sponsored by the American Taxpayers' League, told how the bureaucracy feeds at the public-money trough. How taxation directly affects the Board of Trade he explained as follows:

For several years there has been a tax of one cent on every \$100 commodity trade in the futures market. At one time, during the war period, this tax was two cents, which proved to be too heavy a burden and was reduced by Congress.

Near the end of the last session of Congress, at a time when the Chicago Board of Trade was having some difficulties with the Farm Board's grain unit, the Farmers National Grain Corporation, a bill was rushed thru raising this tax to 5 cents on every \$100 commodity trade, or increasing the tax 400 per cent. Rather well founded reports said that it was a reprisal tax, a sort of a spite tax by the payrollers of bureaucracy.

Now it was not realized at the time that such a tax would penalize farmers to a greater extent than it would the private grain trade. But that was the result. Soon there was an outcry from farm groups in the grain producing states. Wheat prices had begun falling. Trade in the farmers' central market, the Chicago Board of Trade, dwindled to a mere fraction of normal volume. Here is the effect of the prohibitive tax: It drove from the markets a large percentage of the normal investment and speculative support necessary to carry the wheat crop from harvest to consumption. And when this support was withdrawn, wheat prices continued their downward movement and this, combined with the big Farm Board surpluses, forced prices to the lowest point ever registered on the Exchange.

Plainly, this prohibitive tax should be removed as soon as possible as a measure of relief to the farmer.

Many times it has been proved that broad, liquid, open markets, where the forces of supply and demand are allowed free expression, are the only markets in which the farmer can prosper.

The Chicago Board of Trade, with its 1550 members, with one or more members in every commercial country, has successfully distributed the farmers' surplus wheat across the world, and at good prices, up to the inception of the Farm Board.

To illustrate: It has been contended by farm leaders that the average farmer spends about 80 cents in growing a bushel of wheat.

Yet prices are so low, it was recently pointed out to farmers that instead of planting a wheat crop at a cost of 80 cents a bushel, they could enter the July futures market, buy their crop

at around 50 cents and not only save 30 cents a bushel on cost of production, but avoid all toil, worry and struggle incident to growing a new crop.

What a record of farm relief!

The penalties of bureaucracy are disruption of commerce, heavy taxation, and the touch of death for industries the government sets out to control. The higher taxes go to support costly bureaucracy, the lower wheat prices sink.

We all know how other bureaus of the government have assailed various lines of business, intimidated their leaders, and by threat and coercion sought to enforce socialistic policies. An outstanding example is the record of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Over a period of years we have observed the rise and decline of the greatest railway system ever conceived by the mind of man. We have watched the earnings of these splendid lines shrivel to the point of bankruptcy; we have seen our great institutions, holding railroad stocks and bonds, once regarded as gilt-edged securities, threatened with collapse.

It may be stated without exaggeration that the Federal Farm Board in carrying out its socialistic scheme seems to have assembled all of the worst methods of the most destructive bureaus.

Delegates to Farmers National Ass'n Meet

The Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, a delegate body, held its annual meeting at the Fort Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28 and 29.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are Thos. R. Cain, Jacksonville, Ill., re-elected pres.; C. H. Conoway, Starkweather, N. D., vice pres.; and W. H. Thompson, Ft. Dodge, Ia., re-elected sec'y; directors—T. R. Cain, W. H. Thompson, Charles Latchaw, Fostoria, O.; L. C. Schmunk, Rocky Ridge, O.; L. R. Rumsy, South Whitley, Ind.; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill.; Oscar Helene, Marcus, Ia.; Theo Frederickson, Murdock, Minn.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. H. Conoway, Chris Jensen, Putney, S. Dak.; H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls, S. D.; J. R. Morrison, Chapell, Neb.; Frank Rutherford, Omaha, Neb.; L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.; W. O. Sand, Hutchinson, Kan.; Paul Peeler, Elk City, Okla.; Roy Bender, Enid, Okla.; F. S. Betz, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Stephenson, Muncie, Ind.; P. A. Lee, Grand Forks, N. D.

Resolutions were adopted urging that legislation be enacted to:

Restore foreign markets by reciprocal tariff adjustments.

Provide full tariff protection against the importation of grain substitutes, such as black strap molasses, tapioca flour and vegetable oils.

Moratorium on farm mortgages.

Emergency freight rate reductions in keeping with the prevailing low prices of grain and other commodities.

Speedy reduction, at every possible point, of rates of taxation in every department of government to the lowest possible point consistent with efficiency; immediate total elimination of every unnecessary activity and expenditure of the government.

The Hungarian government has lost \$6,000,000 in giving a bonus to the wheat growers, ending in failure.

France on Dec. 2 fixed the maximum amount of foreign wheat permitted in milling of bread flour at one per cent.

The Soviet issued a decree Dec. 2 permitting collective and individual peasants in the Moscow province and the Tartar republic to sell their grain in private markets.

Soybeans have been fraudulently distributed as the "domestic coffee berry" by the H. & S. Publishing Co., according to the Federal Trade Commission.

Prizes as rewards for increased production of wheat, amounting to \$100,000, were distributed Dec. 5 by Premier Mussolini of Italy, to farmers from every province. This is the result of North America's attempts to peg wheat prices.

Futures Administration Wants More Regulation

The federal grain futures administration in its annual report to Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde alleged that the influence of a small group of traders short 3½ million bus. of wheat depressed the world price of wheat 10½ cents in March, 1932.

This is denied by T. Y. Wickham, chairman of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, as absurd, declaring that the Farm Board stabilization unit, after purchasing the United States visible supply exceeding 300 million bushels, not only was unable to advance prices but lived to see a decline of 40 cents a bushel after its buying ceased.

"It is the duty of the secretary of agriculture and his administrator, Dr. Duvel, promptly to call attention of the business conduct com'te of any exchange to any unhealthy market situation. Yet the business conduct com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade has produced a sworn statement that it has not had called to its attention by the administration any matters relating to short lines that might be detrimental to the market."

The head of the Grain Futures Administration seems to have an obsession that the grain exchanges need regulating. If they do not require regulation in the interest of the public there would be no need for the taxpayers to maintain this one of its multiplicity of costly bureaus.

Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University some time ago correctly estimated the viewpoint of the head of the Grain Futures Administration as follows:

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel has been for about ten years chief of the U. S. Grain Futures Administration. Because I number the Doctor among my most intimate and most respected friends I am very anxious not to misrepresent his evidence or his conclusions. Frankly, however, I believe the Doctor has his nose too close to the grindstone to see things in their true perspective. The fly on the wall cannot see the wall because he is too close to it. The man in the woods cannot see the woods for the trees. So the Doctor has glued his eyes so fixedly on the day-to-day fluctuations of the market that he cannot see the broad world conditions underlying the price changes. He sees and studies the daily oscillations, but has no time to regard fundamental conditions. "You are primarily watching the funny little manipulations that go on between the different branches of speculation in your market," said Sir Josiah Stamp to Dr. Duvel in the Winnipeg Hearings. "We are really interested with what finally happens to the farmers, or what would happen if there was no system. You have to have a sense of perspective not to be led away." So the Doctor, lacking perspective, now honestly holds certain convictions which I can prove economically unsound.

Prices of wheat had fallen in 1923, and the fall had been blamed on the big short seller. Who are the big shorts and what is the effect of their trading, the Doctor was asked by the Senate. Invoking his power as a government official he went into the records of the thirty biggest traders on the Chicago market during a period of twelve months. He found just what the student of future trading expected him to find, namely, that half the big traders were on one side, half on the other.

Since there were substantially as many "big longs" as there were "big shorts" operating, it is obvious that neither side had any artificial control of price. Prices went down in response to world wide conditions of supply and demand, as reported later by the Secretary of Agriculture. Says the Secretary: "Present low prices are caused by the large world supply of wheat, for which there is not an effective demand at higher price levels" (Page 67. The Wheat Situation, Henry C. Wallace, Nov. 30, 1923). So this first piece of evidence by Dr. Duvel proves that the 1923 price movements were natural and not artificial.

For killing a grain collector a kulak and his wife in Russia were recently sentenced to 14 years in prison. What will U. S. farmers do to the allotment agents?

Greece will permit the importation of Canadian wheat on the same terms as United States wheat, reducing the duty from the extreme \$5.50 to 55c per bushel.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—The capacity of the Phoenix Flour Mills has been increased 50 barrels per day by the installation of new equipment. //

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—The warehouse of the rice mill was damaged by fire, which was communicated to it from a grass fire that got out of control at 3 p. m., Nov. 21. The stored rice was in sacks and some of it was saved. Much of the rice was damaged by water. Loss estimated at several thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—A new concern is Korinek Laboratories, manufacturers of poultry and animal mineral food sold under the trade name of "Sunshine" minerals. Company is located at 200 Paul Ave. and the owner and manager is Dr. C. J. Korinek.—F. K. H.

Pomona, Cal.—Formal opening of the \$17,000 building recently completed by the Pomona Grain & Milling Co. was held on Nov. 26, with a special program from 1 to 3 p. m., and was attended by over 300 persons. The structure was erected by the Union Pacific Railway Co., the milling company leasing it. The plant includes a one-story warehouse, 60x93 feet, a two-story mill, 40x60 feet, with full basement, and three concrete grain tanks. It is fireproof, of reinforced concrete, with corrugated iron roof, and replaces the plant at the same location that burned last March. The latest machinery for manufacturing feeds has been installed. Charles Alan is manager.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Charles C. Turner, former grain merchant of this city and of Quebec, also of Minneapolis, died in Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 24, at the age of 81 years.

Saint John, N. B.—The grain handling facilities at this port will be increased, according to the announcement of H. O. Schofield, pres. of the Saint John Harbor Commission, \$200,000 being expended at once.

Toronto, Ont.—A. E. McCuaig, feed and flour broker, has been joined by A. W. Overend, formerly with Copeland & Elliott, Ltd., brokers in the same line, and offices are in the Royal Bank Bldg. The new firm will deal principally in coarse grains, feeds and flour.

Toronto, Ont.—Members of the Dominion Millers Ass'n held a meeting in this city on Dec. 2 in order to wind up its affairs. Forty years ago this ass'n was one of the most active in Canada, but its membership has so greatly decreased that it is necessary to take this step.

Winnipeg, Man.—Claims of creditors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, reported in the Journals last number to be bankrupt, amounting to \$2,504,057 were filed recently. They include \$2,363,203 for the Province of Manitoba and \$42,000 for balance owed to Great West Life Assurance Co. on a mortgage on a terminal elevator at St. Boniface. These are in addition to a judgment of \$77,486 in favor of Gillespie Terminal Co., which threw the pool into receivership.

Fort William, Ont.—On Nov. 28 announcement was made that effective at once rates for the storage of grain in all terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William and west thereof to the coast have been reduced from 1/30 of 1 cent per bu. per day to 1/45 of 1 cent per bu. per day. The change was made on order from the Federal Government in response to requests for farmer aid and despite the protests of elevator companies, the latter stating that the old rate was as low as would afford any profit. Montreal and other eastern elevators are not affected by the change.

Ottawa, Ont.—As the result of a trip to Europe by Chairman E. B. Ramsay, of the Board of Grain Commissioners, during which he conferred with grain and milling interests, who advised him that they objected to the mixing of garnet wheat with other varieties and said they could use large quantities of garnet if unmixed, a bill will probably be presented at the next gathering of parliament, making it compulsory to grade garnet as a separate variety beginning with Aug. 1, 1933. This will be in the form of an amendment to the Canadian Grain Act.

Walkerville, Ont.—Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., announce the formation of a grain department that will operate under the name of Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., and will be located at Walkerville. This department will carry on a general merchandising business in grain and grain products in the United States as well as Canada, and will operate the Walker elevators here on the Detroit River opposite Detroit and having a storage capacity of 400,000 bus. They are equipped with every facility for the handling of grain, which include unloading from vessels as well as from cars, and a drying capacity of approximately 15,000 bus. per day. Berend J. Burns, former grain and feed broker of Buffalo, N. Y., is manager of this new department.

VANCOUVER LETTER

The addition to the Harbor Commission's Elvtr. No. 3, leased to the United Grain Growers, Ltd., was completed during the third week of November. As reported in the Aug. 24 Journals, the capacity of the addition is 1,000,000 bus., giving the elevator a total capacity of 2,650,000 bus.

Work is expected to be started soon on the construction of the initial unit of a vegetable oil mill and wharf at the foot of Victoria drive, this city. Approximately \$45,000 will be spent on the first unit, of which wharf and mill building construction will absorb about \$25,000, it is understood.—F. K. H.

The 150,000-bu. addition to the elevator of the Columbia Grain Elvtr. Co., Ltd., reported as under construction in the Oct. 26 Journals, has been completed, the first grain having been received on Nov. 19. This elevator has been leased for five years to James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., giving the firm its first terminal elevator at this port.

In order to give faster facilities for the movement of grain at this port, the Federal Government has authorized the expenditure of about \$1,000,000 on a 300-foot extension to the Lapointe Pier and new storage tracks for 250 cars on the old Hastings mill site, work to be started at once. The addition to the pier, over which wheat is spouted from two of the port's largest elevators, the Pacific Terminal and the Vancouver Terminal, will give it a total length of 1,100 feet, giving two 550-foot berths on each side, capable of accommodating the largest Pacific Coast vessels.

After negotiations covering 15 months' time between the grain export and the shipping interests here, an agreement has been reached whereby the documentation of grain exports has been simplified and standardized. The exporters have agreed that they will not demand their Bs/L except in exchange for a document to be known as the "grain delivery certificate," which they secure from the supplying elevator in exchange for payment, in cases where the elevator is the seller of the grain, or as soon as the grain is loaded in cases where the grain is already the property of the exporter. This document is to be accepted by the shipping companies as evidence that the grain as loaded is actually released to the exporter and that he is entitled to the Bs/L. Another improvement in documentation is a standard form of bulk grain freight engagement note, to be known as the "G.F.E.," the conditions of which are accepted by agreement among all interests.

At the recent annual meeting of the Merchants Exchange the following officers were elected: Pres., H. F. Harrison; 1st vice-pres., H. A. Stevenson; 2nd vice-pres., D. R. M. McLean; treas., B. L. Johnson; J. H. Hamilton, who has been sec'y-manager since the establishment of the exchange, was re-appointed to that position. Trustees are as follows: F. H. Clendenning, R. L. Solloway, Robert McKee, S. S. McKee, John Whittle, F. E. Burke, J. G. McNab, B. G. D. Phillips, Ian Davidson, A. F. Birks, S. K. Murray, J. G. McConville, R. D. Williams.

The grain exporters of this city have formed an ass'n, membership in which is limited to members of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, and the object of which is to further the interests of grain export from this port and to maintain regular methods of conducting the business. The officers of the new organization are as follows: Pres., D. E. Harris; vice-pres., Duncan MacLaren, and these two together with the following form the board of directors: M. A. Ryan, Robert McKee, Ian Davidson. The sec'y of the ass'n is J. H. Hamilton. Offices are maintained in the Merchants Exchange Bldg.

COLORADO

Windsor, Colo.—Jesse Taylor started a new business in the flour mill here early in November.

Wiggins, Colo.—The Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co. has closed its elevators at this point and at Hudson for the season.—Farmers National Whse. Corp. (Roggen, Colo.)

Denver, Colo.—The Macartney Grain Co. is the successor to the Macartney-Markham Grain Co. In order to enlarge its facilities for handling grain and feed, the company has associated itself with the Denver Feed Co. and has moved its offices to the latter's plant, where its address will be Stockyards, Denver.

ILLINOIS

Oakley, Ill.—A small mill is being erected here by Ben Selby.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—Paul Hardy has bot and is now operating the King Feed Mill.

Philadelphia, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently installed a new truck dump.

Edinburg, Ill.—A new electric truck dump has been installed by the Farmers Grain Co.

Millington, Ill.—The G. E. West Grain Co. has added a truck dump to the equipment of its elevator.

Palmer, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently improved its equipment by the installation of a new truck dump.

Middletown, Ill.—A truck dump has been installed in the local elevator of the Fernandes Grain Co., of Springfield, Ill.

Godfrey, Ill.—J. J. Droste, manager of the Godfrey Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned Dec. 1, after nine years in that position.

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its house that burned last August, as reported in the Aug. 24 Journals.

St. Peter, Ill.—Aug. Brochelt & Co., grain and lumber dealers, are building a 100-foot corn crib to accommodate the crop coming in.

Lincoln, Ill.—The equipment of the East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator has been improved by the addition of a new truck dump.

Edwardsville, Ill.—John Dippold, one of the founders of the Dippold Bros. grain firm, died Oct. 18 at his home here, at the age of 83 years.

Milledgeville, Ill.—The A. B. Puterbaugh Grain Co. has bot the local lumber and coal business of the Simpson-Powelson Lbr. Co., of Sterling.

Orion, Ill.—Waakey Bros. have leased the buildings formerly occupied by the Eksdadt Lbr. Co., and will handle feeds, coal, gasoline and oil.

Morris, Ill.—We are planning on putting in an oat clipper and a power shovel for unloading from car to house.—Morris Grain & Seed Co., M. H. Wilcox.

Alexander, Ill.—Wayne Kinnett, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator at this point for several years, has bot the plant from the company, which is liquidating.

Mount Sterling, Ill.—H. S. Lappin has been appointed manager of C. R. Lewis & Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. A. Rosson, who expects to go to Florida, it is reported.

Granville, Ill.—The east elevator of the Granville Co-op. Co., which has not been used for a long time, has been purchased by the Granville Planing Mill Co. and taken down.

Burgess (Serena p. o.), Ill.—Burglars broke into the safe of the Carter Elvtr. & Grain Co. during the night of Nov. 30 and secured \$50 in cash. They gained entrance by forcing open a window.

Serena, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has under construction a corrugated steel building, where the machinery and supplies will be housed, south of the grain office. It will be 26x78 feet.

Casey, Ill.—Fire reported as probably having been caused by carelessly discarded matches destroyed the hay barn and contents, the property of L. F. Arnold. The fire occurred at 4:30 p. m., on Nov. 30.

Champaign, Ill.—A pleasant and profitable evening was anticipated by the grain trade of this territory for Dec. 13, when a meeting was scheduled to be held at the Inman Hotel, this city, starting with a 6:30 dinner.

Rutland, Ill.—The Rutland Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has just installed new motor equipment replacing the old gasoline engine. This gives this elevator one of the finest equipped plants in Illinois.—Chester K. West, manager.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory held its regular meeting at the Green Lantern on Dec. 3, the 6:30 dinner being a turkey dinner with all the appropriate trimmings. After the bird was disposed of, the business session was held.

Middlebury (Ashton p. o.), Ill.—The J. M. Bergeson Grain Co. has re-opened its elevator, placing Paul Bigler in charge. It is expected that the railroad line will be rebuilt shortly to the elevator. At present the grain is being trucked to Ashton.

Streator, Ill.—The regular meeting of grain men of this territory is to be held Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at the Plumb Hotel, Streator, dinner to be served at 6:30. A large attendance is desired especially because no meeting was held last month.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Kenneth Kendrick, who has been employed with his father, John D. Kendrick, manager, in the management of the M. D. King Milling Co.'s elevator at New Canton, Ill., has been transferred to this point, the company's headquarters.

Macomb, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Macomb territory was held in this city at the Hotel Pace, Monday, Dec. 12, dinner being served at 6:30, after which the dealers engaged in discussion of some of the grave problems that confront the country elevator business.

Plainfield, Ill.—William H. Cryder, pres. of the Plainfield Grain Co., died Nov. 1, at the St. Charles Hospital, Aurora. He is survived by a son and a married daughter. The company operates elevators at Plainfield, Caton Farm, Normantown, Wolf's Crossing and Frontenac.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The last meeting for this year was held by grain dealers of this section on Dec. 6, at the Chatsworth Hotel, where those present sat down to dinner at 6:30. This was an especially interesting meeting, as no gathering was held in November, on account of the interference of election.

Peru, Ill.—Robert B. Unzicker, a resident of this town for 51 years, who formerly operated an elevator on Water St. for many years, died on Nov. 13, after a brief illness, at the age of 83 years. In his earlier years Mr. Unzicker took an active part in the civic life of Peru and served as alderman.

Taylorville, Ill.—The feed and flour store here belonging to the Barnstable Feed & Supply Co., a grain company having several such stores in different towns, was damaged by fire Sunday, Nov. 13, the fire starting in a garage located in an adjoining business house. Damage amounted to \$2,000 or more to the Barnstable Co.

Brookport, Ill.—Herbert Hawkins, of Paducah, Ky., and Dan Nelson of Benton, Ky., are the new owners of the Brookport milling plant, which they bot from C. G. Simpson. The plant has been reconditioned and is now in operation, producing feeds, meal and flour. A large corn sheller will be installed soon.

Jacksonville, Ill.—F. J. Blackburn, whose elevator burned late in August, is erecting a new frame elevator on the same foundation. A considerable amount of machinery in the basement was not injured by the fire, and this will be used again. The new elevator will provide space for about 13,000 bus. of grain.

Wyoming, Ill.—J. J. Abbott, manager of the Wyoming Grain Co., has announced that a number of the coal sheds on the two railroads in Wyoming would be used this winter as storage plants for ear corn. The company recently installed electrical unloading equipment. The Wyoming Grain Co. some time ago announced that it would buy ear corn in order that farmers might secure cash without going to the expense of shelling the corn.

Ashton, Ill.—Otto W. Schade has leased his elevator here to the Lee County Grain Ass'n, a co-operative organization of farmers that has taken over four of the elevators on the old railroad south of town and will actively engage in the handling of grain, feed and seed. The old electric railroad (which is owned by A. F. Jeanblanc, who also owns the only elevator at Lee Center) is being put in shape for the hauling of grain. It is expected to rebuild the line to Middlebury (Ashton p. o.), where there are two elevators, the Weishaar Elvtr., being leased by the ass'n, and the other belonging to the Bergeson Grain Co. Charles Olson, manager for Mr. Schade, will continue with the new lessees of the local elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,600, which is \$400 less than previous sales.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set at 6% per annum during December.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include John Bragg Smoot, of Joplin, Mo., and Milton Kirschbaum, of Chicago.

Joseph N. Durso, deputy state grain inspector, died at his home in this city on Nov. 21, after an illness of several months. He was 42 years of age.

Henry D. Wetmore, retired member of the Board of Trade, died at his home in Barrington, Ill., Dec. 4, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Wetmore is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

The dates for the 1933 convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be held in this city, have been fixed for Sept. 18, 19 and 20, which dates fall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Convention headquarters will be at the Congress Hotel.

The Norris Grain Elvtr. Co. is being incorporated by the Norris Grain Co. for the purpose of making part of two of their elevators "regular." Incorporators are listed as D. H. Lipsey, Frank Hotchkiss and E. M. Gallup; \$20,000 common stock is authorized in the incorporation papers.

An order restraining County Assessor Jacobs from assessing memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange or New York Stock Exchange for personal property taxes was issued in circuit court by Judge Brothers, on Nov. 23, until the Illinois Supreme Court rules whether they are assessable as such.

The barge terminal at the Chicago end of the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway, contemplating the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator on the drainage canal, has been indefinitely postponed pending announcement of policy by the incoming president and his secretary of war. If the plans are carried forward the work will be done by the state of Illinois with J. S. Brodie, chief engineer of the barge lines, co-operating.

Board of Trade candidates to be voted on at the annual election Jan. 9 have been nominated. Peter B. Carey has no opposition for re-election as pres.; Lowell Hoyt has been named as first vice-pres. to succeed Fred Uhlmann, resigned, who wishes to take a rest; Robert P. Boylan has been named for second vice-pres. Seven candidates for directors have been named (only five are to be elected) as follows: Siebel C. Harris, Parker M. Paine, Frank J. Miller, Charles B. Scott, Richard Uhlmann (son of Fred Uhlmann), Harry S. Klein and James A. Prindiville.

Adolph Swendson, superintendent of the Car-gill Grain Co.'s plant in South Chicago, was reported early this month as being in a Hammond, Ind., hospital ill with pneumonia.

The Grain Market Analysts Club met in the Board of Trade Grill Dec. 6 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres. Mark Pickell, vice-pres. Richard F. Uhlmann, directors, Mrs. E. H. Miller, Royal W. Bell, E. A. Boerner, J. C. Curry, and R. O. Cromwell, the constitution having been amended on suggestion by Jas. Prindiville, chairman of the nomination com'tee, to provide for 5 instead of 3 directors, always to have a quorum. Sec'y F. M. Schwandner read his annual report, covering the Club's activities, and said the organization had lived up to its charter as a non-profit corporation, as the condition of its treasury attested. The speaker of the evening was Professor Geo. F. Warren of Cornell, whose lecture on "Causes and Probable Duration of the Business Depression," is reported elsewhere.

The firm of Scott, Burrows & Christie has notified the exchanges of its intention to change the name to Harris, Burrows & Hicks, effective Jan. 1, 1933. The business will be continued by the same partners, including Siebel C. Harris, Thos. K. Christie, John C. Pitcher, Frank M. Murphy, of Chicago, and Theo. H. Price Jr., the floor partner of the New York Stock Exchange. Albert W. Lindeke, of St. Paul, to be admitted to the firm, will be a resident partner in charge of the St. Paul and Minneapolis offices. The firm is the outgrowth of the old firm of J. J. Townsend & Co., established in 1889. Cross, Roy & Harris, Inc., an old established Board of Trade house, consolidated with Scott, Burrows & Christie in 1930. The firm under the new name, Harris, Burrows & Hicks, will continue as members of the principal exchanges.

INDIANA

New Haven, Ind.—The New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange recently installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Shelby County Farm Buro Co-op. Co., feed mill operators, has installed a Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner.

Leavenworth, Ind.—The flour mill here bot last summer and remodeled by W. D. Hurn, has been re-opened under the name of the W. D. Hurn Milling Co. The new company will grind meal and feed in addition to making flour.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The 32nd annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Library of the Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, on Jan. 19 and 20, 1933. Sec'y. Fred K. Sale advises that program arrangements are already well under way, details of which will be ready for announcement later this month. The banquet will be held the evening of Jan. 19 in the dining-room of the Board of Trade. Music and entertainment is to be provided by the ass'n, assisted by the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Grain and feed dealers and millers of Indiana and nearby states are cordially invited to the meeting.

Representing himself to be an employee of the State Highway Commission, a man has been duping grain, coal and lumber dealers in this state. He uses a stolen model A Ford, with an Illinois license, and when placing an order for grain, coal or lumber, gives in payment a check made out to the State Highway Commission (no state designated) and endorsed by himself, bearing a certification stamp (without name or initials of any bank official), the amount of which is much larger than the order given, and he pockets the difference in cash. Grain dealers meeting such a man should at once get in touch with the proper authorities.

Two Indiana grain co-operatives, the Central States Grain Ass'n and the Indiana Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., have been merged, the merger plan calling for deposit with the Central States Ass'n of stock in the Farmers National Grain Corp., formerly held by the Indiana Farmers Co., the latter becoming a member of the Central States group. M. Randall, ass't, Indiana Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., writes: "We merged with the Central States in Indiana and not with the Farmers National. There is no change in any stations and no new names. We made the merger because of efficiency, economy and a more direct connection with the National by having one company instead of two. The merger was made without the cost of a dime, or any re-organization."

Darlington, Ind.—C. Gery, manager of the Darlington Elvtr., which is operated under the name of the Farmers Grain & Feed Co., was found dead in his automobile on a road south of here, on Dec. 5, a suicide. He had piped the fumes from the exhaust pipe of his car into the machine by means of a rubber hose. Mr. Gery was 50 years of age.

State Line, Ind.—The Current Grain Co.'s elevator burned Nov. 30 at 9 p. m.; probably incendiary; loss, \$12,000 to elevator and \$8,000 to grain; partly insured. The elevator contained about 8,000 bus. of corn and over 40,000 bus. of oats, all of which was a total loss. The office building and scales, located a short distance from the elevator, also a storage building, were saved. The meal mill and the engine house burned with the elevator. Plans to rebuild will be undertaken as soon as possible but it will probably be several months before it can be started. Meanwhile, wagon dumps and portable elevators will be installed and the buying and shipping of grain continued. Victor V. Current writes: "We are intending to rebuild just as soon as we can do so, but it will be some time before we can get our insurance adjusted properly. We have almost a full coverage on the stock but the elevator or house insurance will be short in rebuilding. We do not know the cause of the fire but there are investigators on the ground to determine. We want to build an up-to-date house, but have no plans as yet to determine the kind of a house to build."

IOWA

Ellsworth, Ia.—New coal sheds were recently erected by the Ellsworth Grain Co.

What Cheer, Ia.—A feed mixer has been installed by Lewis Bros. at their elevator.

Bellevue, Ia.—E. S. Dyas & Son have purchased the Schulte Mill, which they have rented for the past two years.

Marcus, Ia.—Ralph Scott, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned recently and has been succeeded temporarily by Ben Delaney.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Supto Mfg. Co., manufacturers of poultry feeds, whose plant burned last spring, is moving to a new location at Elm and Fourth streets.

Sioux City, Ia.—Frank H. Pecht, associated with the American Linseed Oil Co. here as manager, died at his home in this city, Nov. 22. He was 45 years of age.

Downey, Ia.—J. R. Griffin has resigned as manager of the Wilder Grain Co.'s branch here, and R. A. Reece, of West Branch, has been appointed to succeed him.

Eldridge, Ia.—Mrs. Moeller (formerly Miss Wilma Kuehl), for a long time and until a few months ago bookkeeper for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., on Nov. 14 became the mother of a 7½-pound boy.—Art Torkelson.

Bussey, Ia.—Harve Kester's mill plant, including hammer mill, grain elevator and feed store, built of hollow tile and wood and well equipped, burned Nov. 24, early in the morning; loss partly covered by insurance.

Meriden, Ia.—Ray Minor is reported in the daily press as having been indicted by the grand jury, charged with embezzlement of \$1,490 from the Farmers Elvtr. Co., over a period from June, 1930, to late in August, 1932.

Dayton, Ia.—Nathaniel J. Minnis, retired grain dealer, who was in business for many years at this point and at Idagrove, Ia., died early this month at the Polyclinic Hospital, Des Moines, in which city he had lived for the past 14 years. Mr. Minnis, who was 66 years of age, is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Conrad, Ia.—Belz Bros., engaged in the grain, lumber and coal business here, are paying their patrons who owe them on book accounts 30c a bushel for new ear corn. This offer is limited to 30 days, and will apply only to book accounts.

Monroe, Ia.—Robert R. Tice has sold a half interest in his grain and livestock business here to William LeGrand, the new firm to be known as Tice & LeGrand. Last summer Mr. Tice bot the elevator here formerly operated by R. B. Hendershot. He has completely remodeled the office building.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Penick & Ford, feed manufacturers, have announced the change from a two to a three shift basis in its local plant, the addition of 125 men and an increase in the wage scale, effective Jan. 1. The company also plans the expenditure of \$30,000 during the coming year replacing starch table, calling for 20 additional men thruout the year. The manufacturing department of the plant now employs 350 men.

Eldridge, Ia.—Albert W. Hamann, formerly second deputy in the Scott County clerk's office, was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. He relieves William Kuehl, who has been manager since the starting of the elevator 23½ years ago. Mr. Kuehl's future plans are indefinite at present. The active change in management took place Dec. 1.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Solberg (Rowan p. o.), Ia.—Henry Wason's suit against the Solberg Farmers Elvtr. Co., after being in the courts for several months has been settled out of court. The company had borrowed \$10,000 from Mr. Wason, which it had been unable to pay back. According to the settlement terms Mr. Wason gets the elevator property, some cash and other consideration. The stockholders of the company pay the cost of the suit.

Sioux City, Ia.—The milling plant here owned by Authier Bros., of Elk Point and Jefferson, S. D., and operated by the Sioux Milling Co., burned Nov. 26; loss to buildings and machinery about \$15,000, to grain \$2,225; partly insured. Some of the feed and grain in the 15,000-bu. elevator was saved, but 8,000 bus. of grain was burned. It is believed that the fire was caused by a nail in one of the grinding mills. It is said that the owners plan to rebuild the mill at Stevens, S. D. Another report is that the plant will be rebuilt at Sioux City.

KANSAS

Newman, Kan.—Merrilat Bros.' elevator burned recently from an unknown cause.

Kiowa, Kan.—The O. K. Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co.'s electrical equipment was damaged recently.

Winchester, Kan.—Plans are going forward for the establishment of a farmers elevator at this point.

Wichita, Kan.—John Callahan federal supervisor, died Nov. 27 after an illness of two weeks. He was 66 years of age.

Emporia, Kan.—On Nov. 28 the mill plant and stock of the Teichgraber Milling Co. were slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin.

Ottawa, Kan.—The installation of an oil engine, generator and switchboard is contemplated for the near future by the Ross Milling Co.

Wellington, Kan.—Unverified rumors persist that the Larabee Mill, destroyed by fire last July, will be rebuilt during the early part of 1933.

Holton, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s elevator, also called the Grange Elvtr., was bot recently at sheriff's sale by Alva Blackwood for \$1,610.

Circleville, Kan.—Judge M. A. Bender bot the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s elevator (the Grange Elvtr.) for \$1, the purchase being subject to a mortgage of \$3,000, at a sheriff's sale recently.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Elkhart, Kan.—W. J. Blackburn, grain man, died at his home here from pneumonia Nov. 14. Mr. Blackburn was manager of the Elkhart Mills and a member of the Dodge City Board of Trade.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Frank Summers, pres. of the Security Elvtr. Co., bot the Board of Trade membership formerly held by Floyd Hipple, head of the defunct Liberal Elvtr. Co., at auction for \$2,500.

Farlington, Kan.—The frame warehouse of the Crawford County Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n burned on Nov. 1. Fire was communicated to this building from a near-by lumber yard, all of which was a total loss.

Liberal, Kan.—The Light Grain & Milling Co. recently added another diesel engine of 120-h.p., giving it a total of 460 h.p. with three engines. The company recently added a new wheat breakfast food and a pancake flour to its products.

Lenora, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a new driveway from the east warehouse to the Missouri-Pacific tracks, eliminating the necessity of driving around the east elevator and back when unloading from the car to the warehouses.

Clyde, Kan.—An out-building at the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator burned at 1:30 a. m. Nov. 30. Some trash had been burned during the afternoon and it was thot that the fire was out. Wind during the night apparently fanned the fire again into a flame. The elevator was not damaged.

Lebanon, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned at noon Nov. 19, from an unknown cause. Loss, \$10,000; partly insured. About 10,000 bus. of wheat, several hundred bus. of corn and feed was destroyed. The building was one of the oldest in Lebanon, having been erected about 41 years ago.

Garden City, Kan.—Howard H. Everly has sold his two Garden City elevators to the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., of Hutchinson, which took charge of them Nov. 28. Charles Barbee, who has been bookkeeper for Mr. Everly, has been named manager by the new owner, which will operate here also as the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—B. A. McMullen last month filed a \$2,500 damage suit against C. D. Jennings, charging that the construction of the Jennings elevator near his home caused damage to that amount because of bad odors, dirt and dust. A similar suit was filed a short time ago by another resident living near the Jennings elevator.

Lyons, Kan.—The Lyons Flour Milling Co. sustained severe damage to its plant on Dec. 8, its 600-barrel mill being a total loss, also the machinery and a part of the grain storage. The office building was saved, altho badly damaged. Loss on buildings and equipment, over \$100,000; mostly covered by insurance. At last report the loss on stock was not yet known. Plans were immediately made by the company to continue business without interruption.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Grain men of northeastern Kansas held a business meeting and banquet at the Moreland Hotel here, on Nov. 9, at which Frank Theis, former pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade and pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of Kansas City, was the speaker. In his talk Mr. Theis mentioned a number of the causes of the demoralized prices of grain, and laid emphasis on the things that will have to be accomplished before the grain business again assumes a profitable aspect.

KENTUCKY

Elizabethtown, Ky.—W. J. Hilton opened a grist mill here late in November.

Carlisle, Ky.—The Carlisle Mill & Supply Co. is preparing cracked corn with its new Kelly Corn Cracker and Grader.

Shopville, Ky.—Arnold Hansford has erected a building here and moved his flour mill from Eubank, Ky., to this point.

Owenton, Ky.—Miss Bertha Wolf has opened a mill here that makes chicken feed, all kinds of crushed feed, corn meal and graham flour.

Paducah, Ky.—C. C. Davis, who owned the Paducah Milling Co.'s plant that burned in October, plans to erect another mill representing an outlay of about \$28,000.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards — Merc. Property

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

Riggs, Ky.—A small flour mill has just been completed here by G. E. Riggs.

Oakland, Ky.—Winfred H. Moore, operator of a feed mill and garage here, was fatally injured, on Nov. 30, when he was caught in some manner in a belt connecting the mill with the engine. He died that night without regaining consciousness. He was alone at the time of the accident, and it is presumed that his leather coat caught in the belt while he was oiling the engine, and he was thrown violently to the concrete floor. He suffered a fractured skull, dislocation of several vertebrae, and cuts and bruises.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Lower storage and port charges on grain have been suggested by Gabe Mouldoux, pres. of the New Orleans Board of Trade, who pointed out the decline in receipts of soy beans as an argument in favor of lower charges.

MARYLAND

Westminster, Md.—Theodore Englar and Noah L. Schaeffer have bot the half interest of the late Ernest J. Sponseller in the grain and feed firm of Englar Sponseller, operating an elevator and mill. The business was established here about 40 years ago, with Mr. Englar the sole owner. Mr. Schaeffer, who has held an interest in the firm for several years, has been an employe for 22 years.

BALTIMORE LETTER

Joseph Gessford, Jr., a millwright at the Pennsylvania Railroad's Canton elevator for 14 years, fell from a crane and died from the resultant injuries on Dec. 1.

The inspection department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce will make its annual distribution of toys and groceries among the poor families of Baltimore at Christmas.—R. C. N.

Friends of Eugene H. Beer, pres. of E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., grain receivers and shippers of this market, are urging his appointment to the post of collector of customs for the port of Baltimore under the incoming national Democratic administration.—R. C. N.

L. W. Wingo, cashier of the Petersburg (Va.) Savings Trust Co., has been appointed manager of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corp., the Baltimore branch of which will lend money on crops and live stock in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.—R. C. N.

The Western Maryland Railway has put into effect a new working arrangement at its Port Covington elevator. On the first five days of the week the plant will work from 8 a. m. till 3 p. m. (6 hours a day), and on Saturdays and Sundays the elevator will be closed. In cases of ship loading, however, the plant will work 8 hours a day when necessary.—R. C. N.

John W. Emory, for the past 10 years in charge of the bay grain department of Stevens Bros., has formed the new firm of Emory & Emory, to do a general grain commission business with offices at 514 Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Emory has had a wide experience in the trade and is well known on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where his father had extensive connections for many years.—R. C. N.

Neely Hill, assistant grain supervisor attached to the Baltimore office of Federal Grain Supervision, has been awarded the Purple Heart decoration by the War Department in commendation for service and wounds suffered in action during the engagement with the Germans in the Argonne Forest, Sept. 26, 1918. Mr. Hill was a corporal in Company K, Missouri Infantry, and was discharged April 20, 1920. His right elbow was shattered, but surgeons succeeded in substituting a hinge made from a section of a rib.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Bangor, Mich.—It is reported that the Bangor Fruit Growers Exchange, whose elevator burned in October, will erect a \$15,000 elevator and storage building.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has made some extensive improvements at its elevator. The wooden wall under the plant has been replaced by a cement wall, the floors have been leveled, the grain cleaner entirely rebuilt, the building and the roof rebuilt, and the elevator repainted a white silver.

Oak Grove, Mich.—Because of the death of Oscar Rohrabacher, manager of their local elevator, Peavy Bros. have decided to close the house temporarily, probably until spring.

Bellevue, Mich.—Thieves entered the Bellevue Co-op. Elvtr. & Whse. Co.'s elevator Nov. 29 and took 100 pounds of flour and about 200 pounds of beans. Entrance was gained by breaking a window.

Dutton, Mich.—Ralph C. Veen, formerly of Detroit, has taken over the Dutton Sweet Feed Mill and will continue the manufacture of stock feeds under the same brand name as formerly. He will also mix stock feeds to order.

Wheeler, Mich.—About 1,000 pounds of flour was stolen from the local plant of the Breckenridge Farmers Elvtr. Co. late in October. Entrance to the building was gained by breaking a panel of a door on the side of the elevator near the tracks.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, contemplates operating a grain elevator and warehouse here. Business will be carried on in the south 60 feet of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s brick inbound freight house on S. Pitcher St.

Portage Center, Mich.—Garrett Mein, 42 years of age, proprietor of the elevator here for nine years, fatally shot himself on Nov. 1. He had been in ill health for two years and was facing an operation. He is survived by his widow, three sons and five daughters.

Williamston, Mich.—It is said that alfalfa meal will be manufactured at the mill recently taken over by the Wolverine Milling Co., of which H. H. Homan is pres. and manager, as reported in the Oct. 26 Journals. Fourteen grades of the meal will be made, ranging from the finest, for one-day-old chicks, up to that for stock feed, and the coarse stems will be used for packing material.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Two additions are to be built to the plant of the Kellogg Co., which has completed its plans for same. One building will be 60 feet square, 6 stories high, and built at the east end of the present plant; the other, the west addition, will be 170 feet long and 5 stories high and will link up two adjoining plants. Buildings and equipment together will represent an outlay of approximately \$250,000.

MINNESOTA

Wheaton, Minn.—The Martin Hanson Elvtr. has installed a magnetic separator.

Bird Island, Minn.—A batch mixer was recently installed by the Bird Island Grain & Feed Co.

Springfield, Minn.—The new Springfield Elvtr. Co. opened its feed mill during the first week of December.

Prior Lake, Minn.—R. M. Mertens, of Jordan, has purchased the Prior Lake Feed Mill and opened for business.

Duluth, Minn.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include H. C. Wyman, of C. C. Wyman & Co., of Minneapolis.

New London, Minn.—A new concrete foundation was recently placed under its plant by the New London Milling Co. and a concrete floor laid in the basement.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Arthur P. Goudy, who was manager of the Bingham Bros.' elevator here for some time, died at his home in Lockhart, Minn., last month.

Littlefork, Minn.—Changes are being made in the plant and machinery of the Littlefork Exchange, dealers in grain and clover seed and operators of an elevator.

Tracy, Minn.—The marriage of C. W. Krogstad, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, to Miss Mabel Hassel, of Boyd, took place late in October at Boyd.

Westbrook, Minn.—New sills were recently placed under Erick Brandt's elevator, new concrete piles put in where needed, the siding of the elevator railed and the entire plant painted.

Cobden, Minn.—The Cobden Elvtr., as it is known locally, has been closed, leaving the elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. (whose headquarters are at New Ulm) the only one now operating at this point.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Albert C. Loring, pres. of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., died Dec. 11, after an illness of three days with bronchial pneumonia. Mr. Loring was 74 years of age. He is survived by his widow and a daughter by a former marriage.

Henderson, Minn.—An up-to-date feed mixer for mixing livestock and poultry feed has been installed at the Henderson Roller Mill.

Tyler, Minn.—The Utoft Grain Co.'s new elevator, replacing the house that burned in August, as reported previously in the Journals, has been completed and is now in operation. The equipment includes a modern oat hulling machine and a batch feed mixer.

Belview, Minn.—One of the elevators at this point has been taken down and some of the material has been used in making repairs at the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator. A new floor has been put in the corn crib, the siding railed and the elevator painted.

Minneapolis, Minn.—William C. Edgar, editor and manager of the Northwestern Miller for many years and active in the civic life of this city for nearly a half century, died at his home at Marine on Dec. 2, at the age of 75 years, following a short illness from pneumonia. From 1906 until 1919, Mr. Edgar edited and published the Bellman, a weekly illustrated review that attracted attention not only in this country but also abroad. During the late war, Mr. Edgar was closely associated with Mr. Hoover in the food administration and drew up a plan for the control of the manufacture and distribution of flour for the administration.

Tracy, Minn.—At the November meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in this city, a motion was adopted that the chair appoint a com'te to draw up a resolution asking the power companies to eliminate the minimum charge until conditions are normal; also that when the resolution is presented to the power companies that the sec'y of the ass'n notify the members having mills so that they too may write the power companies asking for the elimination of the charge. The com'te appointed by the chair consists of: C. W. Krogstad, Tracy; J. R. Towne, New Ulm; W. A. Moritz, Brookings, S. D. Another motion was passed at the meeting asking station WCCO, at Minneapolis, to continue its broadcasting of grain markets which it recently discontinued.

MISSOURI

Barnard, Mo.—The elevator of the Co-op. Ass'n No. 13, burned Dec. 6.

Charleston, Mo.—Wyatt Davis & Co. are the successors to the Whitehead-Davis Grain Co. here.

Polo, Mo.—R. H. McCullough, manager of the Polo Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 12 years, has resigned and will devote his time to his farm and other interests.

Versailles, Mo.—Sheriff-elect Austin Ball has been placed in charge of the Morgan County Elvtr. by the company and will manage the business until he takes over the office of sheriff of Morgan County, to which he was recently elected.

Bigelow, Mo.—The elevator here operated as the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and owned by Vern Solleder, was entered by thieves, who broke a window to get in, Nov. 28. As there was no money in the safe, their trouble was unrewarded.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Collins Feeding Co., which feeds an average of 10,000 sheep daily for Armour & Co., has installed a hammer mill for grinding alfalfa hay. Three tons of hay an hour can be ground. Power is furnished by a 50-h.p. electric motor direct connected with the mill.

Chadwick, Mo.—John Harris and his brother Harl will operate the mill here that has been idle for seven years, since John's father, Tom Harris, got caught in the belt and was hurt. The elder Harris would have nothing to do with the mill after that, and it has stood idle ever since.

Lamar, Mo.—Charles Williams, who has had charge of the local elevator and mill of the Lamar Milling Co. since the death of H. D. McDaniel, nearly a year ago, has retired and William McDaniel, manager of the McDaniel Mill at Carthage, has taken charge. Mr. McDaniel will spend the forenoons at the Lamar plant and the afternoons at the Carthage plant. He hopes to have the feed and meal mills at the Lamar elevator running to capacity before long.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Kaysee Grain Co., a new commission firm recently formed, opened offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. late in November.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted on Nov. 29 by members of the Board of Trade, authorizing directors to purchase and retire memberships at their discretion and at a price determined by the directors.

The nominating com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade, to select candidates for 1933, is as follows: E. O. Bragg, chairman, Harry C. Gamage, D. C. Bishop, J. N. Russell and Fred C. Vincent. Election will be held Jan. 10.

It is expected that new grain inspection department staffs will be appointed for Kansas and Missouri when the new governors take charge. The former state administrations in both states were defeated in the recent elections.

On Dec. 5 E. D. Bigelow, assistant to the pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, passed his 94th milestone in life's journey. Many members of the board presented their congratulations, Mr. Bigelow celebrating by working as usual. His connection with the Board of Trade numbers 47 years.

The Corn Products Refining Co.'s plant in North Kansas City received on Dec. 7 what is said to be the largest car of corn ever received in this city. It contained 133,580 pounds of white corn, equal to 2,474 bus., exceeding the previous record by nearly 200 bus. The corn was shipped from Kiro, Kan.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—E. C. Dreyer, second vice-pres. of the Merchants Exchange and head of the Dreyer Commission Co., of this city, is recovering from his recent attack of pneumonia.

"How Will the Traffic Department of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis Help the Producer?" was the subject of a radio talk over Station KSD Dec. 6 by W. J. Edwards, a former pres. of the Merchants Exchange.

S. A. Whitehead is chairman of the nominating com'te recently appointed by the directors of the Merchants Exchange to select the candidates for the coming year, the other members of the com'te being R. H. Baumgaertner, A. T. Leonhardt, L. F. Schultz and W. H. Toberman. An open meeting was held on Dec. 7 and another is scheduled for Dec. 14 to permit members to offer suggestions to the com'te.

Richard Bolden, 19-year-old Negro, was suffocated on Nov. 25 when he either fell or stepped into an elevator filled with millet seed at the Arnold A. Thurnau Grain & Feed Co.'s plant. Bolden and other employees were emptying the millet down a chute from the elevator, when the chute became clogged and Bolden went into the elevator to find the cause. As he had not returned after 20 minutes, another employee reached up the chute and laid hold of Bolden's foot. It took firemen 45 minutes to get the body out of the chute.

W. O. Green, one of the founders of the Cereal-Byproducts Co., of this city, and well known in the feed industry, died at his home in Urbana, O., Nov. 24, after an illness of three weeks. A slight injury to one of his feet developed into blood poisoning, which caused his death. Mr. Green was pres. of the Akron-Urbana Mills, Inc., which operates a complete mixed feed plant in addition to its 150-barrel mill. When Mr. Green moved to Urbana from St. Louis about 10 years ago, he became inactive in the Cereal Co., but retained his financial interest.

MONTANA

Devon, Mont.—The elevator of the W. C. Mitchell Co. burned recently from undetermined cause.

Lewistown, Mont.—Mail addressed to the Swift Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Big Timber, Mont.—The plant of the Big Timber Mill Co. is not being opened this year, as the farmers are feeding their wheat instead of selling it, on account of the low price.

Glendive, Mont.—E. N. Atwood, grain dealer of this city, died of heart failure at the office of his place of business on Dec. 2. For the last five years Mr. Atwood has leased the mill and elevator property of the Charles Krug Estate.

Bozeman, Mont.—A small loss originated in the property of F. L. Benepe when a can of varnish that was put in a pan of water on a stove exploded, setting fire to itself and damaging the woodwork. It also blew out several panes of glass and blackened the paint on the walls.

NEBRASKA

Gordon, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Gordon Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Phillips, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is considering the installation of a molasses feed mixer, it is said.

Seward, Neb.—The elevator [of Herrold Grain Co.] that burned in August will not be rebuilt under present conditions and depression.—John Herrold.

Lebanon, Neb.—Fred Redfeldt's elevator here, which had not been operated for four years and contained no grain, burned Nov. 23; loss, about \$8,000; insurance \$5,000.

Ravenna, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. is reported to be planning the construction of a 100,000-bu. cribbed elevator to augment its 45,000-bu. storage capacity here.

Lincoln, Neb.—Milton J. Dailey, for many years a grain buyer in southeastern Nebraska, died at the home of his daughter here, Mrs. Hayes Westfall, on Nov. 27, at the age of 74 years.

Ayr, Neb.—The Wintermute Grain Co., of which the late William Wintermute (whose death was reported in the Nov. 9 Journals) was the proprietor, is being continued by his widow for the present.

Cozad, Neb.—The Leffang Elvtr., reported in the Journals last number as having burned recently, was W. A. Cole's elevator, the former name being the one by which it is known locally. The fire occurred Nov. 10.

Omaha, Neb.—Late in November elevator stocks here were about 2,000,000 bus. less than at the corresponding time last year. They were 17,261,000 bus. during the last week of the month, compared with 17,542,000 bus. the previous week.

Blair, Neb.—W. V. Wright has disposed of his interest in the Blair Feed Mill to his partner for the past five years, Martin O. Kuhr. Mr. Wright and family have moved to Omaha, where he has joined the staff of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills.

Laurel, Neb.—The office of the Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co. was visited by thieves Sunday evening, Nov. 27, entrance being obtained by prying out a door panel. A rifle and some tools were taken, and the safe badly damaged in a vain effort to open it.

Ravenna, Neb.—R. D. Maulis has taken over the produce station of the Lincoln Hatchery in the R. D. Maulis Bldg. and will operate it under the name of the R. D. Maulis Produce Co. Besides the hatchery, feeds and produce buying, Mr. Maulis is installing a hammer mill.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Here's wishin' you



**A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year**

Also THANKS
for the business
sent us in 1932

YORK FOUNDRY & ENGINE WORKS
GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT
YORK, NEBR.

Wallace, Neb.—The O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.'s elevator has had a new leg put in and has been repaired, in addition to the 10,000-bu. annex being built for storage, without much machinery, as reported in the Journals last number. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. is doing all of the work.

Monroe, Neb.—Robbers broke into the office of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. recently and attempted to rob the safe. Altho the safe was unlocked and contained nothing of consequence except some insurance policies, the would-be safe blowers knocked off the tumbler controls from the door, then tore out the bottom of the safe to get at the inside. The safe had to be replaced.

Schuyler, Neb.—Regarding the sale of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.'s mill property, including a 3,000-barrel mill and elevator storage capacity of 400,000 bus., made late in September, the company writes: "Mr. Ehernberger was high bidder on the property at sheriff's sale, but the sale has not been confirmed by the court and it is practically certain that it will not be. Plant is being operated under lease by the T. B. Hord Grain Co., of Central City, Neb."

Gretna, Neb.—The elevator formerly owned by the Gretna Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been sold to D. C. Cole, of Shelby, for \$1,800, subject to the approval of the court. The Bank of Gretna held a mortgage for \$9,000 against the elevator property when it closed its doors, and later the state bid the elevator in as an asset of the bank, paying \$1,950 for it, and taking a deficiency judgment for the balance. The receiver now asks that the sale for \$1,800 be approved by the court.

Minden, Neb.—The Central Nebraska District Ass'n of grain dealers held its regular monthly meeting in this city on Dec. 2 to discuss proposed changes in the mortgage lien law as related to grain, and other matters of interest to grain men. The present law makes the burden of collections too heavy for the dealer. The Kansas-Nebraska State Line Grain Dealers District Ass'n, headquarters at Hebron, and the grain dealers and millers of northwest Nebraska are co-operating in this move to secure reasonable modification of the law.

On Nov. 24 it was recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Examiner R. R. Molster, over the protest of the Nebraska State Railway Commission and private interests, that it authorize the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway to abandon its 40-mile branch from Coburn to Wynot, Neb. In its appeal to abandon the line, the company said that operation of this branch has resulted in heavy losses, greater than the inconvenience which local communities would suffer by abandonment of the line. Elevators are located at the following cities on this branch, which cities are not served by any other railroad: Willis, Ponca, Newcastle, Maskell, Obert and Wynot. Each town has one elevator except Newcastle, which has two.

NEW ENGLAND

Mount Vernon, Me.—E. R. Millett's mill burned early this month; loss, \$2,000.

Boston, Mass.—Leo Silbert and Charles A. Perry are applicants for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange.

Boston, Mass.—Walter B. Alger, grain, is laid up at his home with a fractured shoulder blade, after being hit by an auto at Charlestown, Mass., recently.

Boston, Mass.—After occupying quarters in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange for over 25 years, the grain and feed firm of C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., has moved its offices to Framingham, Mass.

Manchester, N. H.—Alfred Newton Fessenden, formerly pres. of the Annis Flour & Grain Co., of this city, and treas. of the Annis Grain & Lbr. Co., of Londonderry, N. H., more recently a prominent citizen of Townsend, Mass., died at his home in that city on Nov. 11, at the age of 65 years. He was a director in the Townsend National Bank, and had served a term in the Massachusetts Legislature. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City, N. J.—A 2-story poultry feed mill will be erected by the Atlan Mfg. Co., which has let the contract for same.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—J. A. Abernathy, of Tulia, Tex., is reported as contemplating the establishment of a flour mill here.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Recent new members of the Produce Exchange include W. B. Kieffer, Russell White and N. W. Minuse.

New York, N. Y.—Thomas F. Flynn, a member of the Produce Exchange, died about the middle of November, at the age of 40 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The firm of Berend J. Burns, Inc., is out of business. Mr. Burns is now with the Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., Walkerville, Ont.

Albany, N. Y.—The new feed plant of the Co-op. G. L. F., described in the Journals last number, is being built by the Indiana Engineering & Const. Co., Inc.

Oneonta, N. Y.—On Nov. 29 the warehouse of the Elmore Milling Co., Inc., was damaged by the exploding of an asphalt heater which was being used by a roofing company, which was putting a new roof on the warehouse.

New York, N. Y.—Guild & Brumell, a new grain brokerage firm, composed of Henry Guild, formerly of Guild & Co., and Raymond L. Brumell, a member of the former grain firm of Crofton & Co. until recently, has opened offices in the Annex of the Produce Exchange.

NORTH DAKOTA

Levant Siding (Manvel p. o.), N. D.—The elevator here is not operating.

Elgin, N. D.—A Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. is being organized here, and the erection of an elevator is contemplated. Elgin already has three elevators.

Minot, N. D.—Thomas Feehan, who was engaged in the grain buying business here for many years, died at his home late in November, at the age of 81 years.

Norma, N. D.—Joseph T. Hagen, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator for 15 years previous to his resigning last July, died from a heart attack Nov. 20, at the age of 54 years.

The U. S. Supreme Court on Dec. 5 sustained the North Dakota law of 1919 giving the purchaser the right to try out certain farm implements and to cancel the contract if the articles were found unsatisfactory.

Van Hook, N. D.—The elevator that burned here in August will not be rebuilt. George Yonkers Grain Co. sold its elevator to the Van Hook Grain Co., so that is the new name of that elevator.—Van Hook Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Manvel, N. D.—Our elevator which burned here [in August, as reported in the Aug. 24 Journals] has not been rebuilt. There is only one elevator now in Manvel and it is operated by the Manvel Grain Co.—Manvel Grain Co.

Colgan, N. D.—The Atlantic Elevtr. Co.'s house was totally destroyed by fire on Nov. 24. There was slight exposure damage to the Farmers Elevtr., but Manager Brandborg took every precaution to protect his property. He banked the exposing side of the elevator with snow and kept a night watchman on duty for several days because of the exposure hazard of the burning grain.

Bismarck, N. D.—Suit against bonding companies for warehouse deficiencies totaling \$1,562.92 has been filed in Burleigh county district court by the State Railroad Commission as trustees for the Wheat Growers Warehouse company, a co-operative organization operating in North Dakota. The suit was brought as a test case involving 36 elevators owned by the warehouse company within the state. The shortage was incurred at the elevator at Burleigh. The plaintiff seeks to recover the \$1,562.92 as a part of \$10,556.94 in shortages incurred by 31 of its elevators. In resisting the suit the defendants, the Wheat Growers Warehouse Casualty Co. and the Maryland Casualty Co., claim offsets of \$7,796.78 as the result of overages in 15 of the organization's elevators. The plaintiff takes the position that all creditors have an equal lien against overages and that the bonding companies are liable for the shortages of each elevator separately without regard to overages in other elevators operated by the company. The action was brought under bonds totaling \$180,000 carried with the insurance companies.

Mandan, N. D.—A sprinkler pipe in the plant of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. broke and wet down about 2,500 bus. of wheat recently.

Devils Lake, N. D.—A fire in the office of the Farmers Mill & Elevtr Co., early in the morning of Nov. 18, revealed the fact that the vault had been looted of about \$1200 in cash and checks. The blaze, which was extinguished by the use of chemicals by the fire department, had been caused, it was believed, by the robbers, who had cut thru the metal of the vault with an acetylene torch, and the hot metal dropping on the floor probably caused the fire. Entrance to the building was gained thru the garage door on the north side of the office, as the lock on this door was found broken and an inside door was smashed. Damage to the floor was estimated at \$125 and to the vault door \$250.

OHIO

Carroll, O.—The Carroll Elevator is adding a Sidney Corn Sheller to its equipment.

Howard, O.—Howard Equity Exchange is installing a New Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Sugar Creek, O.—A new 120-h.p. diesel engine and generator has been purchased by the Sugar Creek Milling Co.

Grain dealers of Ohio should be on the watch for the racketeer described in Indiana news, who is said to be heading towards this state.

Hoytville, O.—Directors of the Hoytville Grain Ass'n and the Eagle Grain Co. are reported to be considering plans for a consolidation of the two elevators.

Marion, O.—The J. J. Curl Co., Inc., operating an elevator here and at Cardington, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities were listed at \$76,864 and assets at \$39,175.

Akron, O.—The Quaker Oats Co. has completed its addition to its grain storage here, consisting of 36 tanks, giving the company a total grain storage capacity of 1,640,000 bus.

Bowersville, O.—Elevators at this point, at Port William and at Octa are hard hit by the abandonment of the "Grasshopper" branch of the D. T. & I. R. R., the tracks of which are being torn up.

Forest, O.—Allan Beverstock Shafer, who for 30 years owned and operated what was known as the Samson Elevtr., just recently dismantled, died at his home in Patterson, O., Nov. 10, at the age of 83 years.

Ansonia, O.—The Ansonia Grain Co. was visited by thieves over the week end of the last of November, who were unsuccessful in their efforts to open the firm's strong box. Altho no money was obtained, some merchandise was taken.

Kunkle, O.—The grain elevator owned by Charles Mogg, of Bryan, burned during the night of Nov. 21; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. The fire started in the top of the structure. A carload of wheat and a carload of oats were destroyed also.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting here on Dec. 6, starting with a dinner at 6 p. m. at the Lebanon House to which all connected with the grain or allied trades were invited, whether members of the ass'n or not. Among a number of important subjects discussed was the voluntary allotment plan.

New Madison, O.—Charles D. Kimmel has become the manager of the New Madison Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Charles Conover, who recently purchased the West End Elevtr. at Greenville, O.—New Paris Elevtr. Co. (New Paris, O.), Henry W. Bowen, mgr. [It was erroneously reported in the trade press that Mr. Kimmel had been appointed manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., at New Paris. The New Paris Elevtr. Co.'s house is the only elevator at New Paris.]

Rochester, O.—Joseph V. Motosch has been appointed receiver for the Rochester Farmers Elevtr. Co., at the request of A. E. Evenson, receiver for the Third National Bank of New London, who alleged that the company was insolvent and that a judgment for \$5,157 had not been paid.

Columbus, O.—The office of W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, moved about Dec. 1 from Toledo to this city, where the address is 1178 East Broad St. The new location will be more centrally located for his work as ass'n sec'y and also better suited for his brokerage business, which he recently established. He will act as a broker in feeds, feed ingredients and accessories. He has a wide acquaintance with elevator owners, having been a partner in the former well-known grain firm of J. F. Zahm & Co., of Toledo.

New Paris, O.—H. D. Collins shot and killed himself in the basement of his elevator on Nov. 28. Despondency over business conditions was given as the cause of his act. Mr. Collins, who was 52 years of age, had lived in New Paris for more than 25 years, was actively identified with all civic affairs of the village and had served as its mayor at one time. In recent years he had been identified with grain elevator interests, being manager of the New Paris Elevtr. Co.'s elevator for several years. A little over a year ago he purchased the elevator owned by G. W. Richards & Son. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters.

OKLAHOMA

Mooreland, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Trading Co. has replaced the shingle roof with iron on its west elevator.

Garber, Okla.—A feed mixer is to be installed by the Garber Milling Co. The elevator was recently fitted out with new belting.

Duncan, Okla.—A platform at the rear of the Powell Grain Co.'s plant caught fire at 2:30 a. m. Nov. 23, apparently from a fire in a trash barrel nearby. Damage negligible.

Amber, Okla.—It is reported that eight to ten feet on the west end of the crib on the north of the elevator of the Pocasset Grain & Elevtr. Co. burned on Nov. 15. Cause is undetermined.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Fire originating in sacks on third floor, mill section, which is top floor of concrete mill warehouse section, caused damage of considerable proportions in the plant of the Bob White Flour Mills on Nov. 29.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Tacoma, Wash.—The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington will hold its annual convention in this city on Feb. 21.

Tonasket, Wash.—The Tonasket Grain Co. has been organized, with Leslie H. Staret as manager, handling grain, feeds and flour. A warehouse has been remodeled for the use of the new firm.

The Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n legislative com'te is preparing bills covering truck regulation, feed regulation, and uniform sack weights, to be presented at the next meeting of the board of directors.

Waterville, Wash.—Mail addressed to F. M. Parker & Sons, who were reported as having recently moved their feed and flour mill from Winthrop to Waterville, has been returned by the postoffice, marked "Unclaimed."

The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n has appointed a com'te to meet with Max Gehlar, director of agriculture, in drawing up legislation on hay regulations. The com'te is as follows: William Russell, William Miller, Julius Lensch, H. J. Elliott and Leon S. Jackson.

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevators
Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

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BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Seattle, Wash.—We are no longer in the grain business.—Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

Okanogan, Wash.—In addition to manufacturing feeds, the new plant of C. E. Blackwell & Co., now under construction as reported in the Oct. 12 Journals, will manufacture 50 barrels of flour per day. Milling operations are expected to begin about the first of the year.

Boyd, Ore.—The Boyd Milling Co., under the management of Mr. Miller, who purchased the mill early this fall, has re-opened its plant which was closed last summer on account of the death of the owner, Fred Mozeman. The machinery has been completely overhauled.

Yakima, Wash.—John Severyns, 47-year-old wholesale grain merchant of Sunnyside, Yakima County, and a brother of William B. Severyns, Seattle attorney, one-time chief of police and former city water superintendent, died at his home recently. He had been ill a year.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The H. J. Stoll Co., grain and feed merchants, is liquidating its business, and a new company, the White Star Feed Co., of which Mr. Stoll is sales manager, and Otto D. Dickel, formerly with the Union Produce Co., pres., is occupying offices formerly occupied by the Stoll Co.

Cambridge, Ida.—W. W. Clure and C. T. Vogel, partners in the former Cambridge Produce Co., have dissolved partnership and Mr. Clure has taken over the business, the name of the new firm being the Cambridge Feed Co. A chop mill has been installed and grain chopping will be done and grain, feed and flour handled.

Enumclaw, Wash.—The Enumclaw Feed Co. is erecting an addition to its present warehouse, to be 40x108 feet. The new section will house a feed mill, the mill and elevator taking up a floor space 28x40, the balance of the building to be used for the storage of feed and hay. Up-to-date machinery for the feed mill has been purchased.

Portland, Ore.—Placing of grain discount rates on a percentage basis, rather than the present flat rate system is requested in a petition to F. Lowden Jones, pres. of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n. The request was presented by a wheat com'te representing the Walla Walla County farm bureau. On the test weights, the petitioners would have a straight percentage replace the present flat charges which, they assert, amount in some cases to 25% of the net value of the wheat to the grower. They also ask a general downward revision of all schedules.—F. K. H.

Heppner, Ore.—Suit for receivership against elevator companies here and at Pilot Rock, Ore., is said to have been filed on Nov. 26 by Max Gehlar, director of the state department of agriculture of Oregon, presumably because of failure to comply with the state law in bonding warehouses, and is a result of failure of several elevator and warehouse companies in recent months. Refusal of bonding companies to write warehouse bonds is held the main reason for the receivership complaint by the companies. Bonding companies are said to be reluctant to go on bonds, either company or personal, due to present conditions.

Condon, Ore.—At the convention of the Eastern Oregon Wheat League, held here Dec. 2 and 3, a com'te on wheat handling and warehousing and production proposed changes in the present state warehouse law, including more strict state supervision, additional bonding and additional fees from warehouses. A farmer storage act was approved in principle so that storage certificates might be issued covering grain stored on the farm after properly sealing such warehouses and providing for rigid inspection. The present schedule of grain discounts was disapproved with the statement that the discounts are nearly at war-time prices, whereas grain has dropped to 20% of its war-time value. A schedule of discounts on a percentage basis was favored. Two new classes of wheat were requested to take care of extra soft white wheat and white club wheat. C. F. Emerson, of The Dalles, was elected pres. of the League; J. B. Adams, of Moro, vice-pres., and Charles Smith, of Heppner, sec'y-treas. Moro, Sherman County, was chosen as the place of meeting for next year.—F. K. H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Roscoe, S. D.—A heavy windstorm on Dec. 3 blew down the chimney on the office of the Potter-Garrick Co.'s elevator.

Beardsley, S. D.—Charles Zehnpfennig has built corn cribs for the storing of ear corn.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Canton, S. D., office of Fraser-Smith Co., operated by E. W. Stoelk, has been removed to Sioux Falls.

Stratford, S. D.—Geo. Kline is the new manager of the Ferney Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding C. C. Carey.

Pukwana, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is overhauling its machinery and putting a new floor in its driveway.—R. W. Oglesby.

Frederick, S. D.—It is reported that the flour mill has been purchased from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Westport and installed in the elevator south of the depot here.

Nunda, S. D.—Repairs are being made to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant, lining up the legs and machinery and putting new sliding doors on the driveway.—R. W. Oglesby.

Stevens, S. D.—The elevator of Bill's Feed & Milling Co., W. Hanson owner, burned Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26, together with several thousand bushels of grain and feed, including oats, corn and alfalfa seed.

James, S. D.—The elevator of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. that burned early in November, as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt. Both house and grain were covered by insurance. The company expects the new house to be in operation next month.

Claremont, S. D.—Allen J. Zickrick, who operated a grain elevator at this point for a number of years, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Adeline Gould, of St. Charles, Minn., Nov. 12, at the age of 73 years, after an illness of several months. His wife died 10 years ago. Two sons survive him, also an adopted son.

Letcher, S. D.—A 27,000-bu. cribbed elevator with 14 bins, a modern head drive, two Fairbanks-Morse Motors, anti-friction bearings, a Fairbanks 15-ton truck scale, and other equipment has been completed by the L. D. Wait Const. Co., for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.—C. P. Murphy, mgr. [This replaces the elevator recently burned.]

Claire City, S. D.—The report that all of the elevators of Roberts County have been closed, awaiting better markets for farmers' grain, is without foundation in fact. C. B. Satre, manager of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co., of Claire City, gives the following information: "When the farmers' holiday movement started they held some meetings in Roberts County and asked the help of all the elevators and suggested that all the elevators in the county shut their doors during the holiday, but nothing came of it. The elevators in Roberts County have not closed and are not going to close. Undoubtedly the rumors started after the above mentioned meeting."

SOUTHEAST

Mount Ulla, N. C.—Additional feed manufacturing equipment will probably be installed by the Mill Bridge Roller Mills.

Winchester, Va.—New equipment for manufacturing poultry and dairy feeds has been purchased by the Winchester Milling Corp., also a motor truck.

Virginia millers recently appeared before the State Corp. Commission to protest against the new toll law, which requires them to take no more than one-eighth in toll for milling flour. They contended that this rate is less than half the actual cost of milling, and the commission is now inquiring into figures presented with a view to establishing an equitable rate. The constitutionality of the toll law is to be argued on Jan. 5.

TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—A sweet feed mill is being established here by F. G. Smith.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—The Ewell Grain Co., M. W. Ewell, manager, has leased the plant of the Harrell Feed Co., which it will operate.

Memphis, Tenn.—Appointment of a receiver for the Memphis Elvtr. Co. has been asked by Mrs. J. L. Gray, widow of the founder of the company, who alleges that the company is insolvent.

Nolensville, Tenn.—On Dec. 1 fire of undetermined origin destroyed the buildings and machinery of Allen Gooch and D. R. Gooch and damaged stock of Allen Gooch, operating as the Nolensville Mill Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—The business of Happy Feed Mills, Inc., has been taken over by the former president, John B. Edgar, who has re-organized it as Happy Mills. S. T. Pease, long associated with Mr. Edgar, has withdrawn. The former company's Plant No. 1 will be operated by the new company.

Fountain Creek, Tenn.—The historic Fountain Creek Mill, erected many years before the Civil War, is again in operation, under the ownership of C. Tilman Moore, who has acquired it from Andy Park, and will be assisted in its operation by his brother, Robert N. Moore. Cornmeal and feed will be ground.

TEXAS

Texline, Tex.—The Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co. has just completed a new flour and meal mill.

Kress, Tex.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the portable loader of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool—Elvtr. Corp. recently.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Work on the wheat sprouting plant has been postponed for the time being.—T. A. Martin, Lone Star Elvtrs.

Eagle Lake, Tex.—Eagle Lake Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: C. P. Hoyo, Mary E. Hoyo and Maude A. Boothe.

Lufkin, Tex.—R. S. Loventhal is now the sole owner of the Lufkin Feed Co., Scott Bros. Grocery Co., Inc., of Fort Worth, having disposed of its interest.

Channing, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr., owned by Harry Heaton, burned during the night of Nov. 21 together with the grain, both being a total loss; covered by insurance.

Galveston, Tex.—Elvtr. "A" of the Galveston Wharf Co. is being razed. It has seen 42 years of service and has outlived its usefulness. Its capacity was 1,500,000 bus. Elvtr. "B" has a capacity of 6,000,000 bus.

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. G. Stinnett, Jr., is still associated with this concern, and retains his interest while acting as receiver for the Harvest Queen Mills, of Plainview, Tex. The Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co. continues under the active management of G. E. Blewett, who has been in charge of this company for over 20 years.—Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co.

Plainview, Tex.—Federal Judge Atwell, of Dallas, Tex., appointed H. G. Stinnett, Jr., of the Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., receiver for the Harvest Queen Mills, of Plainview (which has been in receivership for some time), and Mr. Stinnett took full charge of that plant on Nov. 21. This appointment in no way alters his connection with the Blewett-Stinnett Co.

WISCONSIN

Hammond, Wis.—The feed mill formerly operated by G. E. Andrews has been taken over by Hanson Bros., and is open for business.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has determined the rate of interest for December at 6%.

E. I. Ruger, a grain inspector, died Nov. 27. He had been in the employ of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for 23 years, but had been in ill health for the past four years.

Frank J. Coughlin, well known in the grain trade a number of years ago, died on Nov. 26 after a short illness. Mr. Coughlin was in the grain commission business under the name of T. C. Coughlin Co.

Jas. A. Campbell, sec'y of the Mohr-Holstein Commission Co., died at his home in Milwaukee on the evening of Nov. 27. He was taken ill on the train that day returning from a visit at Evanston, Ill., and died soon after. Mr. Campbell was vice-pres. of the Grain Clearing Ass'n, and had been an enthusiastic curler for many years.

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures
FORT WORTH, - TEXAS

Chief Weigher M. H. Ladd, of the Grain & Stock Exchange, was recently the victim of a mysterious hold-up. Visiting at a friend's house, he and his host and their wives were lined up at the points of guns in the hands of three stick-up men, who rang the door bell and walked in. After taking \$40, the bandits searched the house, and finding nothing to their liking they handed back the \$40, tipped their hats and left.

The Century of Progress Exposition

On Dec. 1 exactly six months before the formal opening of A Century of Progress Exposition—Chicago's 1933 World's Fair—every major exhibit building which the Exposition itself will erect was under construction. The construction of a number of special buildings contracted for by private and public interests had likewise been undertaken and the schedule called for immediate construction of others.

Exhibitors representing leading industries of the United States had contracted to spend more than \$4,600,000 for exhibit space in the various buildings or for the erection of special buildings of their own, up to Dec. 1, 1932.

Among the industries represented by the more than 300 companies exhibiting are: the electrical, communications, radio, railroad, automobile manufacturing, petroleum, office equipment and appliances, industrial engineering, chemical, medical supplies, steel, automobile tire, agricultural implement, air conditioning, building materials, heating, scientific equipment, refrigerator, household equipment and appliances, food production, beverages, printing and graphic arts, foundry, housing, etc.

Forty-two states of the Union have pledged more than \$2,000,000 for participation in Chicago's 1933 World's Fair. The exhibits of the various states will be placed in the great Hall of the States now under construction on North-erly Island on the Fair Grounds.

Sixteen foreign nations have indicated their intention of participating in the Exposition. The matter of exhibiting is under consideration in fifteen other nations.

Insurance Notes

Des Moines, Ia.—At the 52nd annual convention of the Iowa Ass'n of Mutual Ins. Ass'ns N. E. Kyle, of the Mill Owners Mutual, dwelt in an address on the importance of continuous inspection of risks as one of the surest ways to avoid questionable fires.

Louisville, Ky.—The proposed increase from 6 to 16 per cent in rates requested by the casualty insurance companies has been denied by the workmen's compensation board. The increase was opposed by the Associated Industries of Kentucky, elevator operators and millers.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. has acquired the business of the Retail Merchants Mutual Ins. Co. and the General Mutual Ins. Ass'n, and the insurance in force has increased from \$58,000,000 Jan. 1 to \$77,000,000 Nov. 1. Assets have increased in the same period from \$174,578 to \$206,563.

We must cut down governmental expenditures and reduce the tax burden. The government has been injecting itself into so many lines of activity that we must start over again and take it out. Government in private business must end. It always results in more boards and bureaus, more tax squandering. We must curtail public building. The expense of erecting useless public works is not justified by the small measure of relief it affords to the unemployed. Industry must solve the problem of unemployment, and industry cannot do this if it is crushed by taxation to support a public building program.—Senator-Elect W. H. Dieterich of Illinois.

Nebraska Dealers Seek Change in Intolerable Lien Law

Nebraska's mortgage lien law has become intolerable to the grain buyers of the state. The law specifies that registration of a mortgage or lien against a growing or stored crop is sufficient notice of its existence. Purchasing mortgaged grain, knowingly or unknowingly, by a grain dealer makes him responsible for its value to the mortgagee. Payment to the farmer in full leaves the elevator operator subject to payment for the grain a second time in settlement of the claims of the mortgagee. Formal or written notice of the mortgage, other than registration in the county records, is not required.

This has led to the establishment of a service by individuals in most of the counties, whereby they periodically go to the county court house and copy off the crop mortgage and lien records. These they mimeograph, or have printed, and send to the grain dealers, millers, and other receivers of grain who subscribe to the service, charging varying rates from \$1 a month up. A majority of the grain dealers subscribe for such service.

Grain buyers can no longer assume that a farmer is telling the truth when they ask whether his grain is mortgaged. The answer to the question is likely to be, "No!" Yet the grain is just as likely to be covered by five liens.

So many mortgages and liens exist against grain raised by the farmers of Nebraska that an unencumbered load of grain is a rare exception. Many of the dealers have found it necessary to hire extra clerical help for the sole purpose of keeping an indexed file of existing liens.

Yet, subscribing for the services that give information about mortgages, and hiring clerical help to keep up to date a ready reference file, does not offer full protection. Farmers may truck grain for 50 miles to avoid grain dealers in the county where a mortgage or lien is recorded and sell where they are not known. The buyer of such grain, if it can be traced, is just as liable for a second payment as tho he knew about the mortgage.

Truckers have complicated the problem, as has the trucking of grain. It is no longer possible for a grain dealer to call by name all of the haulers of grain that drive on his scales. The marketing of grain is no longer restricted within a narrow range from the point of production as it was when hauled with teams and wagons.

So a grain dealer cannot stop with subscribing for the mortgage lien notification service supplied in his county. He must subscribe to the service from surrounding counties, particularly if he is close to the county line. This makes the cost of such service burdensome.

Regular grain buyers voice little objection to protecting mortgagees if they have official and dependable notice of the existence of the mortgage. While they feel that they should not be forced to act as collection agencies, they are quite willing to work in accordance with the law. But they cannot be expected to enjoy assuming responsibility for liens of which they have no knowledge.

Existing mortgages are held by individuals, by bankers, by machinery and insurance companies, by oil distributing companies, and by the government. Some of the creditors are thoughtful enough to send notice of their liens to all grain dealers within a reasonable radius of where the crop is raised. Probably the government seed loans are the least troublesome, for the crop production and government seed loan offices have been careful to send out notices.

In July of this year the Minneapolis office, controlling government crop loans, sent out a general letter, stating:

This office is now preparing lists of government borrowers, showing alphabetically by villages within the counties, the name of the borrower, his loan number, amount of loan and maturity. One list includes only 1932 crop production loans, in which case the actual maturity is Nov. 30, 1932. This loan is secured by seed lien or crop mortgage and constitutes a first lien on all crops raised by the borrower. Whereas maturity is Nov. 30, it has been emphasized that the note is actually due just as quickly as the farmer markets any portion of his crops and an interest credit will be given or refund disbursed from this office on all obligations paid prior to maturity.

A second list shows balances due from 1930 and 1931 seed loans, together with summer fallow loans, all three of which were administered thru Farmers Seed Loan Offices. . . . We want to call particularly to the attention of buyers that all loans appearing on either list showing maturity in the fall of 1932 are a first lien on all of the crops grown by that borrower. Any crop buyer who purchases any portion of that borrower's harvest without making certain that amounts properly due the Sec'y of Agriculture have been paid, will be a party to the conversion of a mortgaged crop.

Remittances may be made direct to us by elevator men and other crop buyers. In these cases we suggest that a check be drawn jointly to the borrower and the Sec'y of Agriculture, to be remitted to this office as soon as the borrower has endorsed same. . . . Interest deductions must not be made from your remittances, but will be refunded from this office.

The lists . . . will be mailed to all properly interested . . . so that they may lend a helpful support in collection of these items as well as avoid the possible legal consequences of purchasing mortgaged crops.

Another mimeographed letter was sent out in July and two in August.

Later, President Hoover announced arrangements whereby the government crop loans could be settled by payment of a minimum of 25% of the loan and execution of a renewal arrangement for the remaining 75%. The grain dealers have been kept informed and were able to handle satisfactory such crops as came to them, against which the government held liens.

Some of the bankers and machinery companies have been equally courteous. In October the Lincoln, Neb., office of the J. I. Case Co. sent a notice to grain buyers:

The purchaser of mortgaged grain is hereby courteously requested to assist in protecting the mortgagee by placing the mortgagee's name on any checks issued in payment of the mortgaged crop. This letter is to inform you that the J. I. Case Co. holds a mortgage on the crops which are described in the attached notices. . . . Should you wish to get in touch with us quickly at any time concerning this subject, you may do so by wire at our expense.

With the low price at which grains have been selling sales of a crop in a majority of instances have been insufficient to meet the demands of all mortgagees. The question of payment for the grain dealer has been further complicated by a situation reflected in a letter from Attorney General C. A. Sorensen of Nebraska to one of the millers of the state in August, in which he stated: "Therefore, since there is some doubt as to which has priority, the seed loan, the thresher's lien, or the first mortgage, we suggest that you have your attorney brief this question thoroughly for you . . . it is a matter that you ought to present to the next session of the legislature for relief."

Vigorous protests are being voiced by grain dealers all over the state against the present situation. Their attitude is reflected in the following letters:

MORTGAGE LIEN LAW IS MEAN.

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a mean mortgage lien law in this state. So far this

year it has not bothered us, but that is only because corn has not started to move in volume from this corn country. Every grain dealer in corn country anticipates difficulty when corn starts coming in.

Some means should be found to correct the law that makes every grain dealer a collector for the mortgagees. Grain dealers have plenty of troubles of their own without being burdened with those of mortgagees, who should be wise enough to look after their own business.—C. A. Sininger, Bradshaw, Neb.

UNJUST MORTGAGE LIEN LAW.

Grain & Feed Journals: The mortgage lien law in this state compels the elevator operator to keep running to the court house to learn what crops are mortgaged. Even then extra care must be used to avoid paying for grain twice.

Mortgagees ought at least be compelled to notify us if we are to be held responsible for wrongful, tho unknown, payment to a farmer whose crop is mortgaged.

If the mortgagee does a mortgaging business it looks like he ought to be responsible for his own collecting.—C. Jensen, Davey Cooperative Grain Co., Davey, Neb.

OFFICIAL NOTICE WOULD HELP GRAIN BUYERS.

Grain & Feed Journals: We are located pretty well up in one corner of Dodge county, so we get grain from three different counties in volume. It is a physical impossibility to know every farmer that brings us grain, and to learn whether or not his crop is mortgaged in either of the three counties.

Changing of the Nebraska lien law to provide that regular grain dealers must be given written notice by the mortgagee of any claims against a farmer's grain would help materially. Grain dealers are unjustly made to serve as collection agencies by the present law.

There are not so many regular grain dealers but that every mortgagee could give them notice and make it easy for grain dealers to detect mortgaged grain. A mortgagee who fails to give the dealers such notice deserves no consideration.—W. L. Purdy, Fremont Farmers Union Cooperative Ass'n, Fremont, Nebr.

MORTGAGE LIENS DRIVE CUSTOMERS AWAY.

Grain & Feed Journals: The worst feature of the mortgage lien law in Nebraska is that it drives customers away. No grain dealer can afford to take a chance on any farmer driving onto his scale. He must make sure that the grain is not mortgaged before he buys it in order to protect the mortgagee. This offends the farmer and he will often drive away to elevator operators who will not subject him to humiliating questions.

Bankers and government loans are among our minor mortgage worries. It is folks like the oil companies and the machinery companies, familiar with their rights under the law, who give us the most trouble. Bankers and the government give us official notice.

The mortgage lien law in Nebraska surely stands in need of change.—P. J. Hohnstein, Farmers Elevator Co., Giltner, Neb.

FARMERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MORTGAGE LAWS.

Grain & Feed Journals: When any class is favored by state laws they often seek to take unfair advantage of their preference. We know of a number of cases where a farmer had a good renter on a piece of land and purposely neglected to notify the elevator buying the grain covered by his mortgage. After the renter had been paid the farmer would seek to collect a second time from the elevator. By such means they have attempted to help the renter get some of the grain buyer's money.—P. H. Seiber, agt. Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Cedar Bluff, Neb.

BANKERS OUGHT TO COLLECT THEIR OWN MORTGAGES.

Grain & Feed Journals: Bankers should be able to collect their own mortgages. While we have had to pay for no grain twice, the mortgage lien law has been plenty troublesome. The law should be changed and grain dealers of this part of the state are doing everything they can to secure action. Whether or not the bankers, the insurance companies, and the machinery companies are strong enough to prevent correction of the law so that a grain dealer does not have to act as an unpaid collector of their accounts remains to be seen. Certainly, as the law has worked out, it has been severely abused by mortgagees.—C. A. Moore, Farmers Cooperative Ass'n, Fairmont, Neb.

MORTGAGE LIEN LAW NEEDS CHANGING.

Grain & Feed Journals: The mortgage lien law of Nebraska needs changing. As it is we grain dealers are supposed to know our own business, plus everyone else's.

We are able to buy the services put out from the court houses of nearly every county show-

ing what crops are mortgaged and when the mortgages are taken up, but are about convinced a fellow might as well pay for a couple of loads twice as to try to pay for all the services he would have to buy. We are offered grain from farms as much as 40 miles away. It is impossible to know everybody who drives a load of grain onto our scales.

We would have to hire extra clerks to keep track of all the mortgages. Our business will not warrant this. With markets and margins as low as at present no elevator can stand more than minimums of overhead expense.—Chas. Peitsch, Hampton Elevator Co., Hampton, Neb.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MAY HAVE CLAIM AGAINST CROP.

Grain & Feed Journals: Our local ass'n has worked on the mortgage lien problem for about two years, along with such men as Ed Hubbard, vice-pres. of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n and pres. of the Farmers Co-operative Managers Ass'n, and Honorable Walter Burr, representative of this district and member of the Farmers Co-operative Legislative Com'te. Mr. Burr is also a member of the Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers Legislative Com'te.

Hope is held for the bill adopted by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n convention, which was drawn up by Prince & Prince of Grand Island. The senior member of this firm was a member of the 1927 legislature. This bill will be presented to the legislature by Cloyd Stewart, senator from this district. All these men feel that, in view of the large amount of work before the coming legislature we will have little chance, if any, of adding or making any laws. If we can get an amendment to the present law it will be all we can expect.

No doubt insurance and machinery companies will have many paid lobbyists to defeat any measure we might present. Personally, we would be very glad to recognize all mortgages of which we are notified. But we object to laying ourselves liable to all mortgages in the several counties where we operate and of which we are not notified.

We think it will be well for every grain man to impress upon the senator and representative of his district necessity for supporting this measure by telegrams from himself, members of his board, or the heads of his company. A few farmers sitting in the gallery at the time this bill is presented will, no doubt, have as much weight as any paid lobbyist.

It is our understanding that in many cases real estate mortgages are carrying a clause that automatically gives them a mortgage on the grain when the interest is due. In a mortgage of real estate the notice of these chattel mortgages is carried with the real estate and are apt to be overlooked when looking up the chattel mortgages on a crop.—D. E. Minor, Farmers Grain Co., Hastings, Neb.

Loans to farmers of \$4,318,180 were made during the first 6 weeks of operation of the regional agricultural offices of the R. F. C., mostly to live stock feeders.

A sliding scale cash rental for farms is proposed by Millard Peck in Bulletin No. 295 of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, based on changes in the price of farm products. The contract should provide for the sale of all crops in the local market and the division of the proceeds between the landlord and tenant.

Reducing the Fire Hazards of Your Elevator

A. A. Moritz, Mgr. of the Grain Dept. of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D., in a recent letter to the company's agents instructed them to take timely precautions against fire as follows:

We want you to check up thoroughly on all fire hazards as we start into colder temperatures.

See that your water barrel does not freeze. Stir it every day or so. Keep the salt from settling to the bottom.

Check up your fire gun to see that it is fully charged and in good working condition.

Examine your stove for cracks in the firepot. See that the steel stovepipe is properly anchored so it cannot come loose. Clean out your brick chimney by lowering a bundle of rags by a wire, which will brush out all of the soot.

Check your motors to see that there is no thick, dirty oil in the bearings. Clean the bearings to see that the motor has clean, light oil. Examine all bearings in the elevator and see that they are not clogged with heavy dirt filled oil.

Over 80 per cent of all fires are easily preventable.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Termination Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will meet Jan. 5 at the Palmer House.

Stopping cars to complete loading grain is permissible under new tariffs filed by the Monon Railroad.

Montreal, Que.—Navigation closed for the winter Dec. 10 with the arrival of the Mapleton from Chicago with 400 tons of rice.

Denver, Colo.—The State Public Utilities Commission held a hearing Nov. 28 on large general reductions in rates on grain and hay.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ended Nov. 26 numbered 26,650, against 29,592 and 33,633 one year and two years ago.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, following protests by the National Hay Ass'n, has vetoed the proposed changes in rules for weighing hay and straw.

For the first six months of 1932, more than 9 cents out of every dollar paid by the public to the railroads went for taxes, and the tax collectors received 32 per cent more money than was available to the railroads themselves for meeting interest charges on their outstanding bonds.

Fullerton, Neb.—Railroads are now using good equipment and we seldom have to put in a claim. Probably one of the greatest single factors contributing to the improvement of cars is the iron band that is used to bind in the siding at the bottom.—W. J. McConnell, McConnell Grain Co.

Havana, Ill.—Several barge loads of corn have been loaded here by the Farmers National Grain Corporation for shipment to the Pacific Coast and to Europe via the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. The first two loads of 1,000 tons each were destined to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Harold Gray, chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, requests information from dealers on truck competition, truck rates v. rail rates, amounts hauled per load, whether truckers buy as well as haul, comparative prices paid, and markets to which delivered.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 5 reversed the decision of the district court in the complaint by the Alton Railroad against the divisions allotted to it on grain moving from Peoria, Ill., to points east of Buffalo. The lower court had dismissed the Alton's complaint attacking the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The petition has been remanded for further proceedings.

In Minnesota the carriers are saddled with a tax burden so great that in the existing dull times, it precludes a chance of their showing profits or even, in many cases, of meeting fixed charges. The result is that the roads are forced to borrow from the government at a rate which, if the situation is not rectified, will eventually mean government ownership, said W. H. Bremner, receiver of the M. & St. L. R. R. Co.

New York, N. Y.—The Coolidge Commission to co-ordinate the various forms of transportation, on Dec. 7 began the first day of a 3-day hearing of representatives of organizations specially interested in transportation. Milton W. Harrison, president of the Security Owners' Ass'n said, "In 1931 average annual wages paid by the waterways was \$863. This industry was not regulated. In 1931 the average railroad wage was \$1,664. They were under close regulation."

Huntsville, Ala.—J. Edgar Snider, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been hearing complaints by merchants at Athens, Decatur and Cullman, Ala., Lawrenceburg and Columbia, Tenn., and Huntsville, for rates as low from points north and west to Huntsville, as those enjoyed by competing points. An adjournment of the hearings has been tentatively taken to Washington Dec. 14.

C. E. McDaniel, traffic manager of the Cottonseed Products Corporation, has written the Southern Freight Ass'n that rates on cottonseed hulls are 50% too high. The eight oil mills served by him at Memphis produced 22,099 tons of hulls this season up to Dec. 1, of which 70% was burned for fuel and 10.8% shipped by railroad. The freight rate to Nashville is 2.43 times the value of the commodity at Memphis.

If the United States would pay annually to the railroads of this country the amount it would have to pay annually for interest charges, maintenance and operation of the Saint Lawrence Shipway, the railroads could afford to haul free all the grain that would move from the United States through that waterway and still have a substantial balance left over, says Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Ass'n of Railway Executives.

Emergency reduced freight rates on hay, straw and live stock feed will be permitted by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission as requested by the C., B. & Q. until May 1 from stations on the C., B. & Q. and the Colorado & Southern, and also from stations in Kansas and Nebraska on the former, and from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Council Bluffs and Sioux City to stations on the Chicago & North Western in Wyoming.

Expiration of the reduced export rates on grain Nov. 30 left the old rates in effect Dec. 1. The ex-lake rates from Buffalo, including charge of not exceeding 1 cent per bushel made by the elevators against the grain for elevation and transfer from lake vessels to cars, including 5 days' storage, are, to New York, for export, wheat 15.17; corn and rye, 14.79; oats, 16.63, and barley, 17.08; domestic, 20.67, 20.79, 20.13 and 20.58, respectively, in cents per 100 lbs. Philadelphia and Baltimore have lower rates for export, being 14.67 on wheat, 14.29 on corn.

While there are approximately 3,500,000 motor trucks registered in the United States, over 90% of these vehicles are small motor trucks and delivery wagons with a capacity of two tons or less. There are only 350,000 motor trucks of all types that can be classed as big commercial vehicles we are considering. It has cost the public a tremendous amount for increased highway construction to accommodate only 350,000 motor trucks and 50,000 buses, or less than 2% of all the motor vehicles using the highways. These 400,000 big commercial vehicles should be required to assume the entire cost of this excess highway construction.

The Lake Carriers Ass'n, whose members own most of the big steamships, thru its executive committee declares that there is an amusing angle to the claim of proponents of the St. Lawrence waterway asserting the farmer would save 10 cents on the bushel for grain transportation, when, as a matter of fact, the present rate from Lake Superior to Liverpool is only from 10 to 11 cents a bushel, and the saving, it is claimed would go to the farmer. "At present ocean ships clear from Montreal and the present grain rate from the Canadian head of the lakes to Montreal is 4½ cents a bushel. How are they going to save 10 cents on that rate," the Ass'n asks.

At the Fort Worth, Tex., hearing the Southwestern railroads asked that the 1922 wheat scale be established as in its first order, later superseded by the second order, effective in 1925. The carriers have worked

out a plan of making the rates from Kansas and the territory north thereof to the Southwest by using fixed balances out of Kansas City on both domestic and export traffic. The rates thru other markets are to be made with relationship to those thru Kansas City. The rates proposed by the carriers would apply on all grains and the products thereof, and would be subject to the transit rules and regulations that were published to become effective with the original order in Docket 17000, Part 7.

The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty was opposed by Buffalo grain dealers appearing Nov. 18 before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Nesbit Grammar said: "There is no possibility of any material saving in the total cost of transportation from the head of the lakes to the seaboard. The sole effect will be to permit entrance in the ports on the Great Lakes of moderate-sized foreign tramp ships which can only create from time to time 'cut throat' competition with the lake ships and the present transportation system. Only a small part of United States wheat would be available for export by way of the Great Lakes while 300,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat would be able to use the waterway."

Fred S. Keiser, traffic manager of the Duluth Board of Trade, told the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: As a representative of the middle west, I resent the implication that the St. Lawrence project is, in fact, a subsidy or a gratuity that the government is about to hand out to the middle west. A cardinal principle that any people are entitled to is the full benefit of the cheapest kind of transportation and in making our demand for completion of the St. Lawrence project, we of the west are asking the government to do no more than they have already done for Atlantic and Pacific coast cities in fixing up their harbors and no more than they have already done in the way of land grants, concessions and loans to the railroads.

The Canadian government is said to have suffered a loss of \$15,000,000 during the past 22 months in an effort to hold up wheat prices. Economic laws have no regard for price peggers.

Dame Nature has made a very nice little balance. She brings the Southern crops to consuming markets as the rush of the Northern crops ceases and vice versa. When the one section of the world holds back from its normal selling period the usual result is an excess and lower prices when the dam is broken and the flow is allowed to proceed unchecked. We do not mean to imply that the best policy is to rush offers in the very earliest stage of proceedings. There is nothing like holding back a percentage for the later months, until there is definite indication of the prospects of the crops of the other side of the world. But to hold back very largely is usually disastrous.—Times of Argentina.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25235, Co-operative Elevator Co. v. Wabash. By Examiner C. Garofalo. Dismissal proposed. Interstate rates, gain, Rockfield, Burrows and New Waverly, Ind., thru Indianapolis, Ind., to destinations in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, proposed to be found not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 25186, Red Star Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 5. Dismissed. Applicable rates, wheat, Perryton, Tex., milled in transit at Wichita, Kan., and the products forwarded to Okmulgee, Okla., determined to have been, on wheat flour and wheat feed, 33 cents and 30 cents, respectively, and that outstanding undercharges exist.

Supply Trade

Akron, O.—The Miller Rubber Products Division of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. on Dec. 10 announced re-opening of several departments and recalling of 300 employees.

Enid, Okla.—It is too early even to guess what new or repair work will be done this coming spring. However, there is very much that should be done as no repairs, generally speaking, have been done for three years and many houses are in very bad condition.—H. I. Ames.

Boston, Mass.—A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the industrial rehabilitation movement said: "It is now safe to plan for the future, the worst of the depression is behind us, and better times are slowly and steadily coming."

Chicago, Ill.—We have just shipped a large Hess Direct Grain Drier for the new export elevator of L. Dreyfus & Co. at Rosario, Argentina. This is the third Hess Direct Heat Drier shipped to that country this year.—Bryce M. Hess, pres. Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Mark Kaplan, formerly associated with the Quaker City Rubber Co., has severed that connection to take charge of the Mechanical and Industrial Division of the Lavelle Rubber Co. In addition to the distribution of its own product the company will, after Jan. 1, handle the mechanical rubber products of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A new line of direct current motors, embodying refinements of design and construction that are a distinct contribution to the general-purpose d-c. motor field, has been developed by the General Electric Co. Properly proportioned stabilizing windings make possible unusually stable operation. In addition, the speeds of all constant-speed motors can be increased 25 per cent, and more in some ratings, by field control.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Louis Allis Co. is actively supporting the president's rehabilitation plan under A. W. Robinson, and Mr. Allis has started a movement for the building NOW of equipment ordered for plant rehabilitation, with the purpose of putting men to work. It is suggested that if orders are filled from stock, that such equipment and materials be replaced immediately. Leading manufacturers of machine tools have written Mr. Allis agreeing that the most vital problem is getting men back to work.

We all remember what happened in 1920 when it got to be quite the fashion for advertisers to cancel their plans and orders for space. The thread of continuity was broken on many a good campaign, and there are numerous business firms that have not yet recovered from their misapplied ideas of economy. Their lack of merchandising vision and their tendency to run for cover instead of fighting all the harder when danger threatened piled up difficulties which have not yet been overcome.—*Printers' Ink.*

Akron, O.—Rubber belting, which resists chemicals and oils, the first product of its kind perfected in the rubber industry, is announced by The B. F. Goodrich Co. Patent covering the new type belting was issued to Goodrich by the U. S. Patent Office early in November. The new belting has given satisfactory service after complete immersion in oil for several days. B. S. Taylor, manager of Material development for the Goodrich processing division, is the inventor of the new belting, which will shortly be marketed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sentencing of Chas. E. Yoder, former president of the Portable Milling Co. on a contempt charge was passed until the April term of federal court by Judge Chas. E. Dewey. The charge is in connection with Yoder's alleged interference in the rendering of the milling company's receivership by Receiver Chas. E. Lynde.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co. has just issued a very complete catalog describing in detail its numerous machines. In announcing this new catalog the company states that the country is in for another cockle cycle again, and that it is likely this cockle condition will continue or even become worse as much of the wheat planted this fall has not had the cockle thoroughly removed. In view of this it would be well for readers of the Journal to write the company requesting a copy of this catalog, which gives complete information relative to the separation of dockage from grains.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Portable Milling Co. has been refused refunds of \$7,885.50 on motor vehicle licenses purchased for portable milling units. The company claimed they were articles of husbandry exempt by state law. Attorney-General Fletcher had held that the trucks upon which the mills were mounted must be licensed and that the units were not articles of husbandry defined by the state law as exempt from license. "Regardless of whether these portable mills are assessed as mills, they are motor vehicles under the statutes and must be licensed," says W. A. Stevens, superintendent of the state motor vehicle department.

New Single Row Roller Bearing

Anti-friction bearings of the roller type are favored for the conveyor belt rolls in grain elevators, where it is realized that the power is consumed mostly by friction and not in raising the grain as in the elevator legs. Any device that cuts down friction increases the amount of grain that can be conveyed by the belt by a given horse power of electric motors.

In a new line of single row self-aligning radial roller bearings a single row concave bearing (of full roller type) is used, with rollers operating between a straight outer race and a convex inner race. This design assures liberal radial load capacity, with ample provision for the limited thrust capacity needed in applications having moderate loads.

Full self-alignment is a feature of this new roller bearing. Self-alignment is obtained in the bearing itself, thus compensating automatically for misalignment due to inaccuracies in machining or shaft deflection under load.

The bearing is of the full roller type, a retainer being omitted, and contains fully 50% more rollers. Since these are long rollers, an

exceptional shock capacity is provided. Thrust is taken by means of hardened and ground thrust plates.

The new shafer full roller single row bearing used in these units is also obtainable separately. The bearing proper is self-contained and generous in capacity.

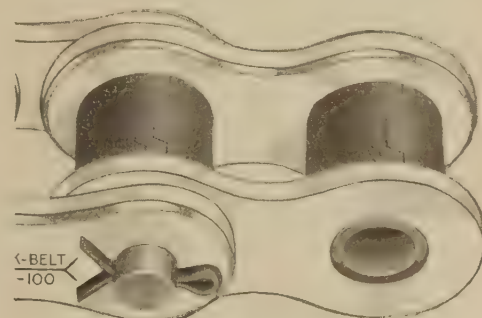
In addition to the pillow block illustrated above, Shafer light duty bearings are available in flange units, hanger boxes and take-up units for shafts from 9/16 inch to 2 3/16 inches inclusive. All housings are compact yet sturdy, to meet the needs of light duty service. These units are complete, ready to install. Additional information may be obtained by Journal readers who will address the manufacturers, the Shafer Bearing Corporation.

Silver Link Roller Chain

The performance, efficiency, and long life of finished-steel roller chain have constantly been bettered by the use of improved materials, improved machinery for making the parts within the close limits demanded, improved technic and more accurate control of the heat treatment, wider knowledge of chain action, and a better comprehension of proper sprocket wheel design.

The latest improvement is in the material used in the links. The metal in the side bars is now treated to assist in resisting corrosion. This treatment gives them the appearance of silver, and they have been appropriately named Link-Belt Silver Link.

The pins are of nickel steel, case-hardened, detachable type with cotter, or furnished rivet-

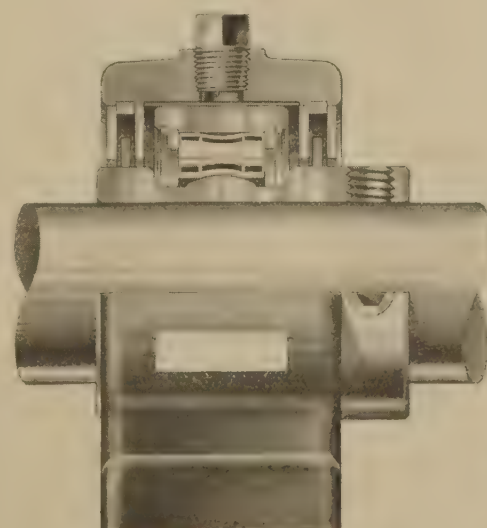


Silver Link Roller Chain.

ed. The bushings are solid steel and case-hardened.

The heat-treated curled roller is made from strip steel having a fibrous structure with the fiber running around instead of across the roller so as to give the greatest strength and resilience to the roller.

Silver Link Roller Chain is made in all sizes from 3/8" to 2 1/2" pitch, and in single or multiple widths. It is available with wheels, for any horsepower, also with conveying attachment links in wide variety; and complete drives are carried in stock by distributors in sizes up to 225 h. p., in speed ratios of 1 to 1 up to 8 to 1. Additional information will be furnished readers of the Journal addressing the manufacturers, the Link-Belt Co.



Single Row Roller Bearing.



Pillow Block Roller Bearing.

Field Seeds

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. has installed a gravity separator.

Fargo, N. D.—The seed house of the North Dakota Agricultural College was damaged recently by fire.

Louisville, Ky.—Alfred Chescheir, formerly with the Ross Seed Co., has joined the Chambers Seed Co.

Clinton, Ia.—A branch seed and feed store has been opened here by F. Mueller & Sons Co., of Calamus.

Columbia, Va.—Creditors of P. G. Baker, bankrupt seedsman, will meet Dec. 14 in the Peoples Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.

Chicago, Ill.—The Seed Council of North America held a meeting and informal dinner at the Medinah Athletic Club Dec. 1.

Toronto, Ont.—The best half bushel of wheat shown at the Royal Winter Fair won the silver championship trophy for Walter Margerison of Paynton, Sask.

Norfolk, Neb.—Lyle Warner replaces M. L. Kollman as manager of the local branch of the Sioux City Seed Co. Mr. Kollman has moved to Sioux City.

San Francisco, Cal.—Louis D. Maffei, for 18 years with the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., has engaged in the seed business on his own account, specializing in garden seeds.

Flaxseed production costs abroad have been under investigation for 20 months by the U. S. Tariff Commission, which recently announced the discontinuance of the inquiry "without prejudice."

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux City Seed Co. has taken a charter to do business in the state of Wisconsin, listing \$513,000 paid in capital stock and \$20,000 of property in Wisconsin.

The American Seed Trade Ass'n's executive com'te will meet Jan. 7 at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. The farm seed group of the Ass'n will hold its midwinter meeting Jan. 9 at the Hotel Sherman.

Norfolk, Va.—Richard S. Orr, until recently manager of the J. P. Watt & Sons at Raleigh, N. C., has acquired a 3-story building at Norfolk in which to start in business on his own account as the Orr Seed Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—M. L. Kollman, formerly manager of the Norfolk, Neb., branch of the Sioux City Seed Co., has taken the place of J. R. Wise as head of the field seed division of the company in this office. Mr. Wise continues as an officer of the company, but has retired from active management.

The protein content and yield of wheat grown on early, clean-tilled fallow were greater than from wheat grown on late summer fallow in field tests in Oregon, Washington, and Utah, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Clean tillage promotes the development in the soil of the nitrate form of nitrogen which is the form most available to the plants. The grain from early, clean-tilled fallow produces flour of better baking quality than does grain from late fallow.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—At the Colorado State Pure Seed Show W. E. Doner of Colorado Springs won three championships, including the sweepstakes for his 10 ears of Colorado 13 corn and the reserve championship for single ear. His sample in the shelling contest for 10 ears won first place with a test weight of 59½ lbs. per bushel. Mr. Doner is president of the Colorado Seed Growers Ass'n, and his award of the sweepstakes is the first time that the trophy contributed by the Denver Grain Exchange has been won two successive years by the same grower. Geo. Hoffmann of Iliff won the championship for a single ear of Logan County White.

Enid, Okla.—I am building a small seed elevator for W. B. Johnston (operating a number of elevators in Oklahoma and Texas, with a terminal at Enid), 12x24x24 feet, 8-foot cupola, four overhead bins, with all concrete foundation and concrete floor. All equipment will be up-to-date, including a No. 5 latest seed cleaner and scalper; two legs, one for elevating grain for cleaning and the other to take off cleaned seed; 15-h.p. motor; a steel sacking bin. Will have it ready for operation about Dec. 15 to 20. The building is entirely ironclad with 1¼-inch galvanized corrugated iron. There are no rods for bins, but double plate every four feet so the plates will support the bin pressure; 6-inch flooring is used in bins, studded 12-inch, with ship-lap used for other walls. —H. I. Ames.

Plant Patents

Under an amendment of the United States patent statute approved by the President May 23, 1930, which authorizes the issuance of patents to inventors or discoverers of distinct and new varieties of asexually propagated plants other than tuber-propagated plants, 39 plant patents had been issued by the United States Patent Office up to the end of October, 1932.

"A plant patent," says Dr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, "grants to the patentee the exclusive right to use, vend, and asexually reproduce the new variety covered by the patent throughout the United States and Territories for 17 years. Naturally, under the limitations prescribed in the statute, most of the alleged new varieties thus far considered are in the horticultural field, relatively few general field crops other than tubers being capable of asexual propagation on a commercial scale in temperate climates."

Hearing on Turkestan Alfalfa

A conflict of argument developed at the hearing by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, Nov. 28, on the admission of Turkestan alfalfa seed.

Dr. S. M. Saenko, representing the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York, on behalf of the Russian government, said it was impossible to sell in this country on account of the duty of 8c per pound.

Mrs. Ethel Pattison, of the International Seed Service, New York, held with Dr. Saenko that a special color should be assigned to Turkestan seed, instead of dyeing it red, as required when alfalfa and clover seed imported are not adapted to general use in the United States.

Chester Gray, lobbyist of the American Farm Buro Federation, objected to the use of any other color than red, as provided by the law, and stated that the department had no authority to vary therefrom as it did in the case of Argentine seed dyed orange red.

Mrs. Pattison said about 200 tons of Turkestan alfalfa seed was available for export, and 500 tons next year.

International Crop Improvement Ass'n Meets at Chicago

Holding of the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago offers a good opportunity for those interested in the improvement of seeds and crops to get together; and there was represented at the 14th annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n, Nov. 30, 25 states and Canada.

Pres. Ralph F. Crim of the University of Minnesota pointed out that the farmer who owns, operates and pays taxes on land will receive reluctantly a request to reduce his acreage.

"We need more legumes. The acreage of alfalfa in many states and provinces could well be increased. Red clover, especially on the acid soils, has been falling off. Sweet clover and soy beans have not been overworked."

Weeds have cost the farmer hundreds of thousands of dollars, he said in advocating quality production on "areas planted to more suitable varieties, unmixed varieties, and varieties in demand at our markets."

Among the speakers were O. S. Fisher, Washington, D. C., on "The Value of Improved Seed to the Farmers"; H. L. Westover, Washington, on "Alfalfa Varieties"; and W. H. Darst, Raleigh, N. C., on "Lespedeza, the Southern Legume."

New Seed Trade Marks

New Britain Bird & Feed Co., New Britain, Conn., has filed trade mark No. 328,136, the word "Checker," for bird and fish food.

Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Conn., have filed trade mark No. 328,211, the word "Asgrow" for field and garden seeds and plants.

Kenneth C. Livermore, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 310,707, the words "Quaker Hill Farm," for field seeds, seed potatoes and cabbage seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

SEED CORN

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GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Western Seedmen Meet at Kansas City

The Western Seedmen's Ass'n held its fall meeting Nov. 19 at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., with an attendance larger than usual.

C. L. DAVIES, Kansas City, representing the Kansas City Credit Ass'n, urged a careful analysis of the character, ability, capital and conditions in the case of each customer. Too often the wholesaler tries to aid a customer by granting an extension of time on his account, when he needs an analysis of his business, with suggestions on how to turn his merchandise into cash profitably.

PRES. CARL CHESMORE, St. Joseph, Mo., in his address said members of this organization should and must look forward with courage and optimism for the seed trade is one of the most important parts of the foundation of agriculture and general business and by careful organization, ingenuity and hard work, this branch of the agricultural industry should and can be maintained on a high level. The seed business is vitally essential and for this reason it should recuperate more rapidly than other lines and this recuperation can be accomplished with sensible management and judgment.

It is necessary to work close, avoid over-speculation and price inflation, keep expenses at a sensible minimum and use caution as to the extension of credit.

All indications point to recovery of this branch of industry; prices for all items are lower than ever before and it appears that the time for recovery is in the near future. The inflation has been taken out of all stocks and there should be some profit on transactions from the present time thru the spring season.

CHAS. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, Minn., told of observations on his travels abroad. In Scotland large areas have been put into grass to conserve fertility while prices of crops are too low to warrant cultivation. He suggested that the seed trade urge its grower customers to plant less of grain crops until the production once again would decrease to a point equal to demand, and replace the former grain acreage with grass crops, as is being done in Scotland.

FRED W. KELLOGG, Milwaukee, Wis., pointed out that legitimate merchandising demanded that seed be priced to cover every item of expense.

E. T. ROBINSON, Waterloo, Neb., pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, felt that at the next session of some state legislatures some of the legislation to be proposed would not be

entirely favorable to the seed trade. The trade should, if possible, inject into the legislature a spirit of education in seed matters and this can best be accomplished thru intelligent co-operation between seedsmen and their representatives in the legislature. An existing evil, he said, is legislation now in effect in several states, which opens the door to bootlegging of seeds. This consists of bringing seed from outside sources (not always of the highest quality) and peddling it from farm to farm. The bootlegger has no license, and no seed tags or analysis of any kind.

Finances of the organization were reported by Treas. Henry Windheim of Omaha, to be in good condition.

The visitors were entertained at dinner in the evening as the guests of the Kansas City seedsmen, Trimble McCullough, of Cincinnati, acting as toastmaster.

Wheat Improvement

The year's work in improvement on wheat varieties is summarized by Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde in his annual report as follows:

The variety Ceres was found to be adapted to cultivation thruout a wide area. Farmers grew it this season on about 4,000,000 acres. On the other hand, the recently developed variety Marquillo seemed superior to other varieties in certain areas of Minnesota where rust and lodging occur.

The Canadian variety, Reward, promised well in the dry western sections. Under favorable conditions, as under irrigation, the variety Reliance produced the highest yields, but it has a limited adaptation because it is susceptible to rust.

In the hard red winter wheat region, the variety Tenmarq, which was developed in cooperative experiments with the Kansas experiment station, showed unusual quality but less winter hardiness than Turkey or Kanred. Tenmarq is probably limited in adaptation to the area where Blackhull has been most widely grown.

Wheat breeding experiments in the Pacific Northwest emphasize bunt resistance because bunt is serious there. The varieties Redit and Albit, recently developed at the Washington station, now occupy large areas in that state. In Oregon cooperative experiments produced Oro, another variety highly resistant to bunt; it has been distributed for commercial production.

South Dakota Crop Improvement

By H. B. NASH, Redfield, S. D., Pres. South Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Crop improvement in South Dakota has found its greatest support and finest accomplishment thru the country grain elevators. Elevator operators find ready interest in getting farmers to produce better grain crops, improving the welfare of their communities.

When the South Dakota Seed Com'te was appointed a year ago, its first meeting, held Nov. 10th, surveyed the field and found the elevators the most logical avenue thru which to work. A survey was put out by the com'te to learn what parts of the drouth stricken state was in greatest need of seeds. A total of 588 questionnaires, sent to grain elevators, bankers and other interested business houses, depending upon farm trade, showed what sections were impoverished.

I followed that with three months of intensive work, covering the state, and visiting the most damaged sections first. In 30 counties meetings were held thru co-operation of the grain elevator operators, usually in the county seat. These did more than anything else to locate seed available.

But the work was too heavy. March 1 vari-

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Among the imports of forage plant seeds as reported by the Buro of Plant Industry, during November and the 5 months ending November, has been the following, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	—November—		July 1, 1932, to Nov. 30, 1932	July 1, 1931, to Nov. 30, 1931
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Alfalfa			5,200	...
Bluegrass, Can.	2,800	12,800	7,200	12,800
Clover, crimson			662,300	1,831,200
Clover, white..	343,200	32,800	631,000	63,000
Orchard grass..	1,100	...	1,700	...
Rape, winter..	1,219,400	212,700	2,162,100	1,051,700
Ryegrass, Eng.	93,400	62,700	120,000	225,800
Ryegrass, Ital.	7,200	19,600	13,900	47,600
Vetch, hairy ..	158,700	...	1,595,400	1,916,200

NOT SUBJECT TO FEDERAL SEED ACT.

Bentgrass	26,600	24,900	175,900
Fescue, chew'g ..	36,800	...	370,800
Fescue, other..	10,400	110,100	60,100
Grass*	19,400	35,100	31,100
Trefoil, yellow ..	4,600	1,000	8,400

*Rough-stalked meadow.

Seed Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts 1932	Receipts 1931	1932	1931
Chicago	69,000	102,000	2,000	14,000
Duluth	540,419	704,603	1,137,421	1,260,266
Ft. William ..	224,555	334,338	302,944	595,403
Minneapolis ..	216,450	320,800	262,900	130,930

	KAFIGR AND MILO		Shipments	
	Receipts 1932	Receipts 1931	1932	1931
Galveston				870,928
Hutchinson ..	19,500	158,600		
Kansas City ..	105,000	257,400	116,200	107,000
Los Angeles ..	102,300	292,700		
New Orleans ..		3,300		
St. Louis	59,200	74,400	8,400	21,600
Wichita	3,900	24,700	1,300	7,800

	CANE SEED		Shipments	
	Receipts 1932	Receipts 1931	1932	1931
Ft. Worth	7,700	3,300	1,100	...

	SORGHUMS		Shipments	
	Receipts 1932	Receipts 1931	1932	1931
Cincinnati ..	1,400	...	...	...
Ft. Worth	68,600	390,600	26,600	25,200
New Orleans ..	2,800	1,400	...	...

	CLOVER		Shipments	
	Receipts 1932	Receipts 1931	1932	1931
Chicago, lbs.	657,000	2,022,000	412,000	1,259,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	348,200	189,000	...	...

	TIMOTHY		Shipments	
	Receipts 1932	Receipts 1931	1932	1931
Chicago, lbs.	1,163,000	3,037,000	941,000	5,852,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	76,670	387,000	34,200	...

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ous state departments agreed to have their men, 21 of them, busy about the state on other matters, work in connection with the com'ite to locate available seed. Seed utility shows were conducted in a number of sections and we were soon able to issue our first catalog showing where seed was available. The first seed wheat shipped into the state sold at \$1.25 per bu., but the location of local seed soon sent the price down to 75 cents and later to the market level.

RELATIVELY little seed of unadapted strains found their way into the state because of the intensive efforts of the com'ite and those who supported it. One elevator shipped in a carload of Trebi barley, which outyielded Odessa by 3/10th of a bu. per acre, but brought 6 cents per bu. less on the market, giving a lower acre return. Another brought in some Montana King wheat, which yielded 2 2/10th bus. per acre less than the adapted Ceres and brings a lower price on the market because it is soft. But there was no great volume of such mistakes.

SOME FOLKS say the farmer now produces too much grain. Peculiarly, though, whenever a farmer learns about some way to make a crop give bigger yields he is for it. Production per acre surely is not our trouble, for increased production reduces per acre costs. Crop improvement should continue. If production must be cut it should be done by reducing acreage.

As a matter of truth our population is rapidly increasing, and production is lower now than at any time since the War. When prices come back to a level where sales can be made at a profit we will find we have less than the market demands.

SEED CORN requires watching. Some unadapted Minnesota corn brought into one of our counties last spring, failed to mature this year, and its feed value was greatly reduced.

Judges at the International Grain & Hay Show this year showed a marked trend toward the utility types of field corn. They are now selecting the long ears of the smooth types instead of the dents, because it has been found these commonly outyield other types, and contain more oil and feed value.

Unfortunately in South Dakota we have no really protective seed law, and we have had to work with the elevator men, getting them to examine the seed shipped in to avoid the planting of noxious weeds. Careful analysis of

seed is required. One section of the state is now overrun with creeping jenny because seed grain containing this noxious weed was unwittingly planted.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS have shown a disposition to work with us. Our greatest source of trouble is the truckers. They will bring seed into the state and make careless statements regarding it. Seed corn trucked in from Minnesota comes from a nearby point when a trucker finds a buyer. It is well for buyers to remember that South Dakota law requires that seed corn be sacked and labeled to show the county where it was produced and the germination within 5% of the actual percentage. This law should be enforced, and the rest of our seed laws should be strengthened to prevent South Dakota being made the dumping ground of poor seeds that find no sale elsewhere.

The Corn Industries Research Foundation held a meeting recently at Chicago.

Europe Will Import Less

The enormous European wheat crop, the abundance of other grains, the severity of trade restrictions, and low buying power cast doubt on imports reaching the level of last year or two years ago.

The fact that prices have been tending downward discourages buying ahead, unless the evidence becomes very clear that future supplies will be reduced. In 1928-9, prices were low, but belief that prices would not remain low doubtless encouraged heavy purchases for restocking. Credit conditions, and the general economic situation were much more favorable in Europe at that time and only a small part of the present system of trade barriers had been erected.

Moreover, production in European importing countries this year is nearly 200 million bushels more than in 1928-9 and a similar amount above 1930-1 or 1931-2.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician, Millers National Federation.

Books Received

GRAIN USED IN BEVERAGES.—Complete statistics each year back to 1909 of the consumption of raw materials in the alcoholic beverage industry have been compiled by the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation on a large sheet in tabulated and chart form. The amount of grain used in the production of distilled spirits, fermented liquor, and near beer is stated separately for each. In 1917 there was used in the United States in the production of alcohol and distilled spirits 4,200,000 bus. of barley as malt, 34,000,000 bus. of corn and 2,400,000 bus. of rye; in the production of fermented beverage, 2,800,000,000 lbs. barley as malt, 700,000,000 lbs. corn and corn products, 126,000,000 lbs. rice, and 204,000,000 lbs. of unmalted barley, grits, wheat and bran. Under the Volstead Act in 1921 there was used in the production of beverages containing less than 1/2 of 1% of alcohol by volume 249,000,000 lbs. barley as malt, 31,000,000 lbs. corn and corn products, 4,800,000 lbs. rice. In 1929 268,000,000 gallons of molasses was used in the production of alcohol and distilled spirits, 6 gallons of molasses equaling one bushel of corn. The percentage of barley which left the country in which it was grown has fallen from 57% in 1911 to 15% in 1932. The author, Adolph Kempner, states that the chart shows a loss to the farmer's market of 71,000,000 bus. of barley and 40,000,000 bus. of corn annually since the enactment of the 18th amendment. Copies may be obtained by writing the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.



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Feedstuffs

Minneapolis, Minn.—Directors of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n will meet Dec. 20 at the offices of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.

Houston, Tex.—The Mayo Shell Co., Tulsa, Okla., A. J. McCoy, pres., has constructed an oyster shell grinding plant at Clinton, the third plant of this character on the Houston Ship Channel. Its capacity is four carloads a day.

St. Louis, Mo.—The American Corn Millers Federation at its annual meeting here Nov. 21 re-elected C. A. Godfrey of Des Moines, Ia., pres. and Boyce Forbes of Topeka, Kan., first vice pres. The pres. also acts as sec'y.

Kirkland, Wash.—Five thousand hogs are kept on feed constantly here by the Pacific Meat & Packing Co., and consume daily 50,000 lbs. of products of the Centennial Mill Co., Chas. M. Thomsen being president of both companies.

A Soybean Exhibit by the Allied Mills was a feature of the corn husking contest at Galva, Ill. The great variety of articles that can be made from soybeans was displayed in a tent, as well as samples of the different varieties of soybeans, and the feeds made therefrom.

Floyd Oles has been mentioned for the office of State Director of Agriculture for Washington, having been active in the past campaign for Governor-Elect Clarence Martin. Mr. Oles is manager of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington and the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Live stock truckers in Minnesota can not carry return loads of merchandise under Chapter 185 of the 1925 Minnesota law according to a decision given Nov. 7 by Justice J. E. Roeder of the district court at Saint Cloud. The Great Northern R. R. and other carriers had joined in asking an injunction restraining the truckers. They haul feed back to the farms.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California re-sale price law is stabilizing the feed industry says T. W. McDevitt, chairman of the Los Angeles County division of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n. The law gives the manufacturer the right to set the re-sale price of his product, preventing price cutting. It was first tried out on cocoanut meal, successfully, and later on beet pulp. The law has not been tested in the courts.

Reports of analyses of feedstuffs collected in New York from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1931, are contained in Bulletin 262 of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. Besides the customary statement of protein, fat and fiber, interest is added by the detailed statement

for each sample of the ingredients contained therein. Wayne pig meal is declared to contain, for example, peanut oil meal, fish meal, digester tankage, cottonseed oil meal, soy bean oil meal, old process linseed oil meal, wheat standard middlings, ground barley, corn meal, fine ground alfalfa meal, cocoanut oil meal, ground wheat, cane molasses, one-half of 1 per cent steamed bone meal, 1 per cent ground limestone, one-tenth of 1 per cent iron oxide, one-seven-hundred-and-fortieth of 1 per cent copper sulphate, one-two-thousandths of 1 per cent potassium iodide and one-half of 1 per cent salt.

Alfalfa Hay for Hogs

Good leafy alfalfa hay is a valuable hog feed, particularly if it is of a good green color, says the Nebraska College of Agriculture. Alfalfa provides an abundance of mineral matter, especially lime, and with this contains about as much protein as bran. It also supplies vitamins essential for growth and health.

Alfalfa hay is often fed along with other supplements and is an effective way of reducing the consumption of the most costly feeds. At the Nebraska experiment station it has been shown that 100 pounds of alfalfa hay replaced 67 pounds of tankage in the swine ration. With the alfalfa hay, however, 106 pounds more of corn was required than with tankage. Therefore, 100 pounds of alfalfa hay would be worth the cost of 67 pounds of tankage minus the cost of 106 pounds of corn.

The best method of feeding alfalfa hay under ordinary conditions during the winter is in racks built especially for the purpose.

Feeding Beans

Sound beans and even those which are discolored but not seriously affected with disease are useful stock feed. In total analysis they resemble gluten feed, but are not so palatable. They contain 18.8% digestible protein and 71.9% of total digestible nutrients.

Beans are relatively high in protein and may compose 15 to 20% of a grain mixture for dairy cows. When fed to cattle they should be free from stones and ground, but not cooked. A suitable grain mixture containing beans can be made from 200 lbs. corn or barley, 400 lbs. bran or oats, 300 lbs. beans or gluten feed and 100 lbs. cottonseed meal. This would be suitable with mixed hay and silage.

Beans in large amounts are too laxative for cattle. They may be used in fattening cattle the same as any high-protein feed, but best results follow grinding and mixing with carbonaceous feeds in amounts not exceeding 25% of the whole.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during October compared with October, 1931, and for the 10 months ended October, have been reported by the Department of Commerce, as follows, in short tons:

	—October—		10 Mo's Ended	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Hay	123	200	2,385	5,070
Cottonseed cake	21,653	29,275	75,100	63,464
Linseed cake	10,609	23,843	109,758	182,522
Other oil cake	1,529	3,865	22,778	40,940
Cottonseed meal	3,993	10,555	35,263	18,562
Linseed meal	449	670	8,198	1,641
Other oil meal	338	53	1,763	1,323
Oyster shell	2,862	7,355	48,177	52,126
Fishmeal	756	76	2,333	2,661
Alfalfa meal	159	324	402	1,678
Mixed Dairy feed	151	204	1,360	1,602
Mixed poultry feed	160	203	2,195	5,503
Other mixed feed	302	355	3,343	6,472
All other feed	5,111	3,616	45,047	24,563

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
	Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Nov. 5	9.20	10.40	7.40	8.75
Nov. 12	9.75	10.70	7.95	9.00
Nov. 19	9.40	10.40	7.40	8.60
Nov. 26	9.20	10.20	7.35	8.55
Dec. 3	9.00	10.10	7.25	8.25
Dec. 10	9.10	10.20	7.35	8.40

United Farmers of Ontario on Dec. 1 wired Premier Bennett of Canada demanding inflation of the currency to restore the purchasing power of the farmer.

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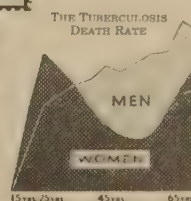
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BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Feedstuffs Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
*Baltimore ..	2,711	2,767		
*Chicago	14,144	18,184	39,277	46,654
*Cincinnati ..	210	510		
†Kansas City	2,220	3,000	18,660	20,140
†Los Angeles	60	127		
*Milwaukee ..	210	660	3,930	6,200
*Minneapolis	1,834	2,596	31,579	42,439
*Peoria	9,060	14,280	10,179	14,960
†San Francisco	84	228		
*Boston	596			
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.				

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Medford, Ore.—A poultryman recently was awarded judgment for \$600 damages against a feed dealer of this city who had sold feed that caused death of turkeys.

Poultry need grit in their food intake because they have no teeth with which to grind. The grit assists in grinding food in the gizzard and furnishes mineral matter for the bones and feathers.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Puget Sound Poultry Ass'n of Seattle will join in one big show to be given by the Tacoma Poultry Ass'n Jan. 2 to 7. For years the organizations held separate shows, one following the other.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—All leading breeds were well represented at the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition's display of chickens, turkeys, pigeons, ducks and rabbits beginning Nov. 22 and continuing to Nov. 27. Competition for the prizes was strong among the very large number competing. Manufacturers of commercial poultry feeds had very attractive exhibits, the Quaker Oats Co. showing its line of Ful-O-Pep feeds and chickens that had thrived on its products. The Northwestern Yeast Co. had its animal poultry yeast foam on display, and Judge D. E. Hale of that company acted as one of the judges of the Exposition.

Lafayette, Ind.—Practical solutions for many of the problems of flock owners will make up the poultry program of the annual Purdue Agricultural conference, at Purdue University, Jan. 9 to 13, announces Wm. Kohlmeier of the Purdue Poultry Department, in charge of this activity.

Starting Monday afternoon, Jan. 9, the program will run four days and will include such topics of fundamental or seasonal interest as—poultry housing, feeding home-grown grains, a disease-prevention program, the kind of chicks to get, how to feed and manage them, the costs involved in broiler raising, the cost-and-profits in 111 Indiana flocks, the poultry outlook for 1933, what influences egg prices, how to sell eggs to best advantage, and a close study of the several different kinds of leg weaknesses which have been cutting into the profits of poultry raisers in the last few years.

Consumption and Egg Production

By PROF. H. D. MUNROE.

Many early hatched pullets lay a few eggs and then go into a molt. This can be prevented if the birds are so fed that they can produce eggs, grow and still maintain their body weight.

As soon as early hatched pullets start to lay they should be housed in their winter quarters and started on a laying mash. Be sure that they have enough hopper space. One foot of feeding space to each four birds is desirable.

Scratch grain should be fed in troughs once a day at about four o'clock in the afternoon. The birds should be given all the grain they will clean up by the time they go to roost. Never allow grain to be before the birds all day. Feeding too much grain will result in the birds getting over-fed and they will not eat enough to keep up the body weight.

In addition to dry laying mash before them all the time, and one feeding of scratch per day, it is desirable to feed a moist fattening mash once daily. Give the flock all the moist fattening mash they will consume in ten minutes. This mash, if fed daily at about ten o'clock in the morning, will help to keep up the body weight.

Alfalfa Hay Favored for Poultry Feed

Green cured leafy alfalfa hay is favored by Nebraska poultrymen as a feed for hens during the winter time. The most feed value can be derived from such hay by running it thru a feed chopper and cutting it into short lengths. The finely cut hay may be put into feed troughs on top of the dry mash. If it is out of the question to chop the hay, good results may be obtained by feeding it in racks.

Feeding Poultry for Profit

Strange tho it may seem, a hen laying 150 eggs a year is worth three times as much as a hen whose yearly production is 90 eggs. Simple arithmetic proves it, says Prof. A. C. Smith, chief in poultry husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul.

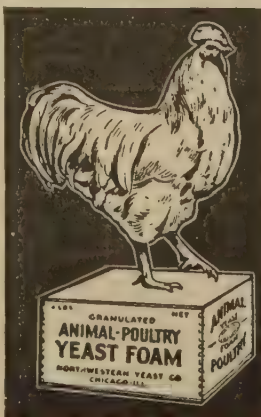
At present prices of feed and eggs, he points out, it takes about 60 eggs a year to feed a hen regardless of her egg output. If it costs 60 eggs to feed a bird, one that lays 90 eggs will return only 30 eggs profit, while the 150-egg hen will return 90 eggs profit, or three times as much.

Of course, the best of hens will be poor layers, unless properly fed. Therefore, poultry keepers should be interested in Professor Smith's revised circular, "Feeding Poultry For Profit," just published by the Agricultural Extension Division. This circular discusses very simply and briefly the different kinds of feed required for poultry, methods for feeding them, suggestions and formulas for laying mash, and other "brass tack" information for poultry keepers.



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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

Feed Control Definitions of Fish Products

The Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at their annual meeting at Washington adopted the following recommendations of its executive com'te, in addition to the cereal definitions given in last number:

The executive com'te moves that the following tentative definitions for fish oil be made official:

Cod liver oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from cod livers.

Sardine oil, pilchard oil is the product obtained by the extraction of part of the oil from the whole Pacific sardine or pilchard or from cannery refuse of this species of fish.

Salmon oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from the cannery refuse of salmon.

Tuna oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from the cannery refuse of tuna.

Menhaden oil is the product obtained by the extraction of part of the oil from whole menhaden.

The executive com'te moves that the following two definitions be made tentative:

Herring oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from the whole herring or part of the herring.

Salmon liver oil is the product obtained by extraction of part of the oil from salmon livers.

The executive com'te moves that the following definition be adopted tentatively:

Fish oil is the untreated oil, except for refining, naturally rich in vitamin D, obtained from the fish, or parts thereof. This term will be recognized only in the declaration of ingredients in a proprietary feed.

The executive com'te moves that the following definitions be made official:

Fish meal (feeding) is clean, dried, ground tissues of undecomposed whole fish and/or fish cuttings with or without the extraction of part of the oil, and contains not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl).

Fish residue meal (feeding) is the clean, dried, undecomposed residue from the manufacture of glue from nonoily fish, and contains not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl).

Crab meal (feeding) is prepared from the undecomposed dried waste of the crab industry and contains the shell, viscera and part or all of the flesh. It contains not less than 25 per cent protein and not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl).

Shrimp meal (feeding) is prepared from the undecomposed dried waste of the shrimp industry and contains the head, hull and/or the whole shrimp and not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl).

The executive com'te moves that the following definitions be adopted as tentative:

Fish meal (feeding) is clean, dried, ground tissues of undecomposed dried whole fish and/or fish cuttings with or without the extraction of part of the oil, and contains not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl). If it contains more than 3 per cent of salt (NaCl) the amount of salt must constitute a part of the brand name, provided that in no case shall the salt content of this product exceed 7 per cent.

Fish residue meal (feeding) is the clean, undecomposed dried residue from the manufacture of glue from non-oily fish, and contains not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl). If it contains more than 3 per cent of salt (NaCl) the amount of salt must constitute a part of the brand name, provided that in no case shall the salt content of this product exceed 7 per cent.

Crab meal (feeding) is prepared from the undecomposed dried waste of the crab industry and contains the shell, viscera and part or all of the flesh. It contains not less than 25 per cent protein and not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl). If it contains more than 3 per cent of salt (NaCl) the amount of salt must constitute a part of the brand name, provided that in no case shall the salt content of this product exceed 7 per cent.

Shrimp meal (feeding) is prepared from the undecomposed dried waste of the shrimp industry and contains the head, hull and/or the whole shrimp and not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl). If it contains more than 3 per cent of salt (NaCl) the amount of salt must constitute a part of the brand name, provided that in no case shall the salt content of this product exceed 7 per cent.

The executive com'te moves that the following definition for whale meal be adopted as tentative:

Whale meal (feeding) is prepared from the clean, undecomposed dried flesh of the whale, after part of the oil has been extracted. It contains not more than 3 per cent salt (NaCl). If it contains more than 3 per cent of salt (NaCl) the amount of salt must constitute a part of the brand name, provided that in no case shall the salt content of this product exceed 7 per cent.

Domestic Soybean Oil Now Appreciated

By W. H. EASTMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Before National Soybean Oil Mfrs. Ass'n.

Prior to the beginning of the soybean crushing industry in this country we were dependent upon imported oil which came largely from Manchuria. Manchurian pure pressed soybean oil, therefore, quite naturally became the standard of quality. During the early years of the domestic crushing industry the mills had not mastered the art of filtering and properly clarifying soybean oil and as a result of this condition domestic crude soybean oil got a "black eye" among the consuming trades right from the beginning. Several mills engaged in crushing soybeans primarily for the meal, and the oil was considered a by-product and little attention paid to its treatment and care in handling and storing.

A strong prejudice developed among consumers against domestic soybean oil, and pure pressed Manchurian soybean oil carried a fancy premium and the crude domestic oil a heavy discount. This early prejudice was fully justified. Manchurian oil was aged or clarified naturally because of the length of time elapsed from the time it was produced in the interior of China until it reached the consumer in this country. It was necessary to overcome this prejudice against domestic soybean oil.

The National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Ass'n, comprising a large percentage of the crushing industry, set up trading rules and quality standards as a protection to both buyer and seller, and thru a gradual improvement in processes and the methods of handling and storing very little domestic soybean oil is now sold which does not comply with the standards of the ass'n. Today practically all consuming trades prefer domestic oil, especially the edible trade, some of which will not accept deliveries of imported oil against contracts.

In foreign countries, especially in Europe, soybean oil, on account of its natural yellow color, is used on a gigantic scale for edible purposes. The food laws, restrictions and American customs have curtailed its use in the edible field in this country, although in the last two years its use in the edible industry has increased rapidly, replacing cottonseed oil, corn oil, and some of the foreign imported oils such as sesame, Russian sunflower and coconut oils.

Experiments with Oat Feed

At Monona Farm, maintained by the Quaker Oats Co., at Madison, Wis., 66 different experiments are being made in the feeding of steers and other live stock with the by-products of the manufacture of rolled oats under the direction of the department of animal husbandry of the University of Wisconsin.

This experimental farm, completely and extensively equipped throughout, was established in August, 1926. Experimental work was begun the following year. A. W. Lathrop who has supervision of this work has been closely associated with it since its inception.

The percentage composition of oat feed shows it contains an average of 27.4% fiber, 5.5% crude protein, 52.4% N-free extract and 2% fat. The various feed studies with it have been to ascertain its value if substituted for part of a suitable check ration and to find its optimum levels in live stock rations.

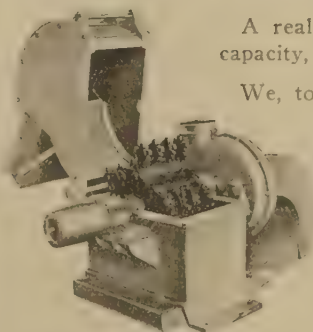
The third year's work is being repeated relative to the best amounts to feed fattening steers.

The check group has been receiving per head daily: ground corn, 15 lbs.; equal parts linseed and cottonseed meal, about 2 lbs.; corn silage, 12 lbs., and Alfalfa hay, 1 lb. Other groups received amounts of oat feed replacing part of the corn ration. The group which had received 85% ground corn and 15% oat feed had made the highest average daily gain of 2.25 lbs. per head for the elapsed time of 190 days. This conformed with previous tests when hominy was used in place of ground corn.

Steers fed on hominy using 15, 30, 50-50 for first 16 weeks and then 70-30 per cent levels of oat feed gave the highest value to the 15% levels of oat feed. Mr. Lathrop states the steers on oat feed have better appetites and consumed more feed. The oat fed steers are a little easier to get on feed and do not go off feed as easily. In past years the finish of the steers, as shown by the selling price, was practically the same for all levels of oat feed. The tests indicate that, with corn or hominy, oat feed as used has proved to have a value of from 40 to 53% of the value of these feeds which it replaces. Based on these results, with hominy or corn there was some replacement of the silage, hay and roughage in the faster gaining oat feed lots.

Some of the work horses at Monona Farm have been fed rations containing large and varying amounts of oat feed as a substitute for both hay and grain. Four of the horses had oat feed exclusively for over two years. Salt was given to all the horses. The oat fed horses have remained in as good condition and been as willing workers as their teammates which

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received rations other than straight oat feed. The rations used have in all cases been standard, palatable horse rations.

Results of tests so far conducted with dairy cattle indicate that oat feed may constitute from 20 to 25% of standard concentrate daily rations and maintain comparable and satisfactory milk and butterfat production.

Feed Per 100 Lbs. Gain

Records of the feeding of some 331 droves of hogs in three counties of Iowa have been compiled by the Iowa State College.

Feed per 100 Pounds Gain.

County	Humboldt	Webster	Iowa
Years of study	1922-1924	1928-1930	1925-1927
No. records	159	113	59
Corn, lbs.	457	455	434
Oats, lbs.	55	56	38
Tankage, lbs.	4.9	7.5	12.4
Skimmilk, gals.***	9.1	5.4	4.2
Other supplem'ts, lb.	2.0	4.6	
Other grains	1.0	22.0	29.2
Total lbs. conc'trates	529	549	518

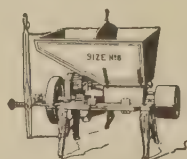
Supplements fed were equal to about 12 lbs. of tankage on the Humboldt County farms, 13 lbs. in Webster and 16 lbs. in Iowa County. This was much less than the ratio of one pound of tankage to 10 lbs. of corn often recommended.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

What Feeds to Stock

Feed dealers who are informed on the recommendations of the state agricultural colleges can meet the requirements of their patrons and with a limited variety of feeds.

Plans are being developed to hold a series of from 12 to 15 feeding schools this winter in the Grange Halls and other community centers of Antrim and Charlevoix Counties, Michigan, to bring to the attention of the dairyman some of these newer developments.

Most of the dealers of these two counties were present at a recent meeting where Prof. J. G. Hays, Michigan State College, very forcibly brought to the attention of the local feed dealers just what the farmers are buying or may be expected to buy.

First of all it has been found, as a result of several years' experiments in the feeding of dairy cows, that a wide variety of feeds in the cow's ration is not absolutely necessary. This affords considerable encouragement to farmers in that they may secure wonderful results from feeding their home-grown feeds supplemented with high-protein feeds. It was brought out that in buying high-protein supplements, cottonseed meal is usually the cheapest source of protein. Furthermore, we now find that cows can handle large quantities of cottonseed meal, in many cases up to five or six pounds daily, whereas in the past not more than one or two pounds a day has been recommended.

As a result of the meeting the local dealers will have in stock feeds that will meet the feeding conditions for this coming winter.

George Washington, in cautioning his successors to beware of bureaucracy, in his farewell address of 1796, used these words: "All services, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct and control, are destructive—the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed." And the weapon he feared is with us today, to an extent and scope, and with more devastating consequences than at any time, anywhere, in the history of the world. Like cancer in its action, soon it or we will be destroyed.

Hay Movement in November

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during November, compared with November, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore ..	71	35	.....	.....
Boston	924	1,001	.....	.....
Chicago	4,959	4,179	2,086	272
Cincinnati ..	583	1,639	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	.....	3,300	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	3,480	6,144	576	1,068
Los Angeles ..	1,347	1,241	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	36	.....	.....
Minneapolis ..	541	2,140	12	58
Montreal	857	.....	549	1,626
Peoria	100	160	.....	10
St. Louis	798	1,536	264	216
San Francisco ..	120	1,813	.....	.....
Seattle	154	165	.....	.....

Local Corn Prices Worry Grain Dealers

By F. W. STILLWELL, Wentworth, S. D.

Corn prices in South Dakota can no longer be based on the terminal markets. During the past two years feeding and drouth have disrupted the normal channels of trade, aided by the growth of trucking. Every elevator has to set his price on corn according to the figures available from local feeders or from truckers.

The drouth made South Dakota a consuming market. But the elevators did not profit, as they might have expected, for feeders sent their trucks into the producing territory and brought back their requirements, or bought from truckers who would bring the grain in. Elevators became price posts. Truckers would stop at the elevator to learn the local price of corn, then go direct to the farmers and bid it up a cent or two to take the grain, cutting out the elevator operators' handling charges, and railroad haulage. All last year we paid Minneapolis and Chicago cash prices for corn, and bought little.

RAILROAD RATES greatly affect the business an elevator may do, especially on short-haul intrastate traffic. It costs almost as much to ship a carload of corn 100 miles as it does to ship 400 miles and reach the terminal markets. Transportation of oats from Wentworth to Minneapolis costs 6 cents per bu. by rail; corn to Chicago 16 cents per bu., and when it gets there it will bring only 22 cents. If corn is shipped farther east the freight will swallow up the product.

THE REVERSE situation exists on coal. Railroad rates make it impossible to ship in coal to compete with corn as a fuel, though coal is equally low priced. Transportation swallows both products and prevents trading. Similarly on lumber. Recently I bought a car of lumber, and when I settled for it the freight bill was just \$16 less than the cost of the lumber on track at the mill.

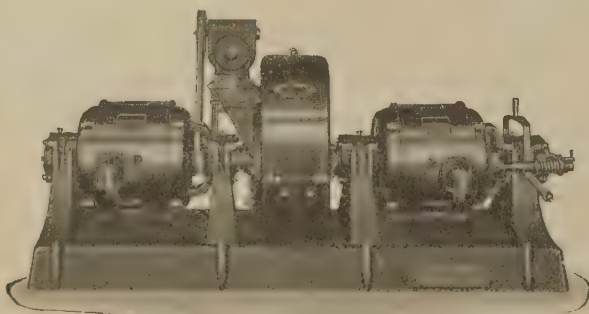
We have sought to help the railroads by giving them high rates. It hasn't worked. Railroads have no more income than ever. In fact they have less, for their freight charges have become an insurmountable barrier, stopping trading between points.

Trucks have naturally stepped in to take the business. They are not hampered with Interstate Commerce Commissions and rigid regulations that prevent their meeting a condition. It is about time we relieved the railroads of foolish restrictions and got the rates down comparable with the prices offered for the farm commodities they carry.

New Feed Trade Marks

Soya Products, Inc., Chicago, Ill., has filed trade mark No. 325,020, the words "Super Soy" on a tablet having at the corners the heads of a hog, a fowl, a sheep and a cow.

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Motor Driven — Belt Drive
Pneumatic Meal Collecting Systems

A MILL FOR EVERY NEED

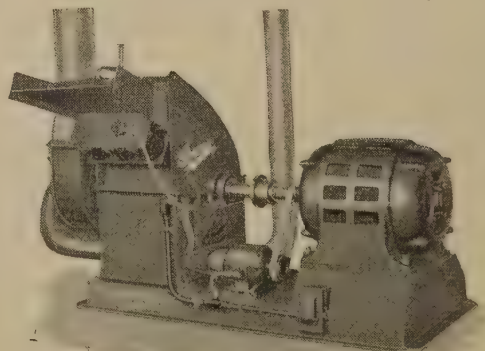
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Manufacturers of Grinding
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Motor Driven — Belt Drive
Write for Bulletin No. 109

"Keep After 'Em" Is Slogan of Illinois Feed Firm

"You've just got to keep everlastingly after 'em," says Frank Withey of F. H. Withey & Son, operators of a prosperous feed grinding and mixing plant at Waterman, Ill. "Farmers will stray from the fold, responding to the lure of price. By constantly calling upon them, helping them with their feeding problems, and selling them formula feeds, will keep them coming back to satisfy their requirements. The feed business is highly competitive."

Twelve, 14, 16, even 18 hours a day are not unusual working periods for Mr. Withey. The rising sun often finds him at the plant lining up the day's work, checking over his stocks and doing the multitude of things an efficient feed dealer must do in addition to contacting customers and developing volume. During the day and evening he is often visiting customers, or using his vast experience to service the farmers who ought to call a veterinary to attend the sick cows and pigs Mr. Withey cures for them.

"I think some of the farmers do not know how to run their own business," he says. "They get stuck on the simplest problems." But it pays, and proof is found in the long line of wagons and trucks usually waiting their turn at Mr. Withey's plant.

Mr. Withey handles a wide variety of feed ingredients, including linseed meal, soy bean oil meal, bran, shorts, middlings, meat scraps, tankage, oyster shell, molasses, alfalfa meal, salt, fertilizer, dried milk by-products, cod liver oil, poultry and animal remedies, and a host of special ingredients. He does an extensive business with truckers as well as local farmers, and operates a delivery service of his own.

About half of his business is the sale of his own brands of mixed feeds. He manufactures six poultry mash and scratch feeds, a 16% and a 24% dairy feed, and a pig meal under the "Universal Leader" brand. The other half of his business is grinding and mixing, and sale of grains and concentrate ingredients.

His grinding rates are 8 cents per 100 lbs., flat; his mixing, 5 cents per 100 lbs. The power rate averages 3¾ cents per kilowatt. Grinding and mixing individual formulas for farmers and feeders is done to order, tho it has not been developed as much as other departments of the business.

Mr. Withey used to run a small grinding and

mixing plant in an old livery barn at Waterman. When that burned he replaced it with the modern structure illustrated herewith. The present plant is a concrete and tile structure, 104x74 ft. on the ground and 60 ft. high. A driveway separates this from a 24x80 ft. warehouse, but a conveniently operated bridge can be extended between the two buildings to move products from one to the other.

In the driveway is the platform of a 10 ton Fairbanks truck scale, spout openings from four customers bins, and a service platform beside the warehouse.

On the first floor of the feed plant is a 32 in. attrition mill, with two direct-connected 40 h. p. G. E. motors. Here too is the 1 ton vertical batch mixer, the corn cracker, the F. K. oat huller, and the oat rolls, all run by a 15 h. p. enclosed motor from a line shaft.

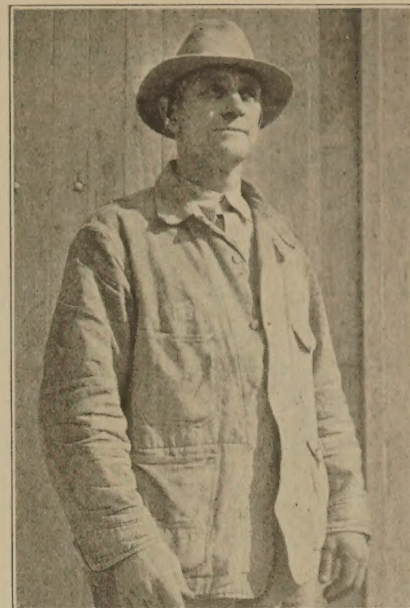
On the second floor is the molasses mixer, operated by a 35 h. p. enclosed motor, which draws molasses from a 28,000 gal., 24x24x12 ft. concrete tank outside the building. Here also are four stock bins for grain, and four bins for ground feed, each of which will hold three tons.

On the third floor is a 3-ton S. Howes horizontal batch mixer, driven by an individual 35 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor. A 15 h. p. motor runs the corn crusher and the corn sheller on this floor.

In the basement is the blower for elevating meal to the collector at the top of the building. A 10 h. p. motor runs the fan. From the collector meal may be diverted to any of seven bins. A 5 h. p. motor in the basement runs the ear corn drag which feeds the contents of the ear corn dump sink at one side of the building into the boot of a chain and bucket elevator that lifts it 50 ft. to the top of the house for running over a magnetic separator into the sheller.

A 3 h. p. motor runs the generator for the magnetic separator, and a short leg for elevating oat groats from the huller, or rolled oats from the rolls. A 5 h. p. motor runs the 50 ft. leg that has 7x9 in. cups for elevating small grains to the top of the house.

Truck loads of grain are dumped into either of several pits with a McMillin traveling truck lift. All line shafts in the plant run on roller bearings, which reduces the power require-



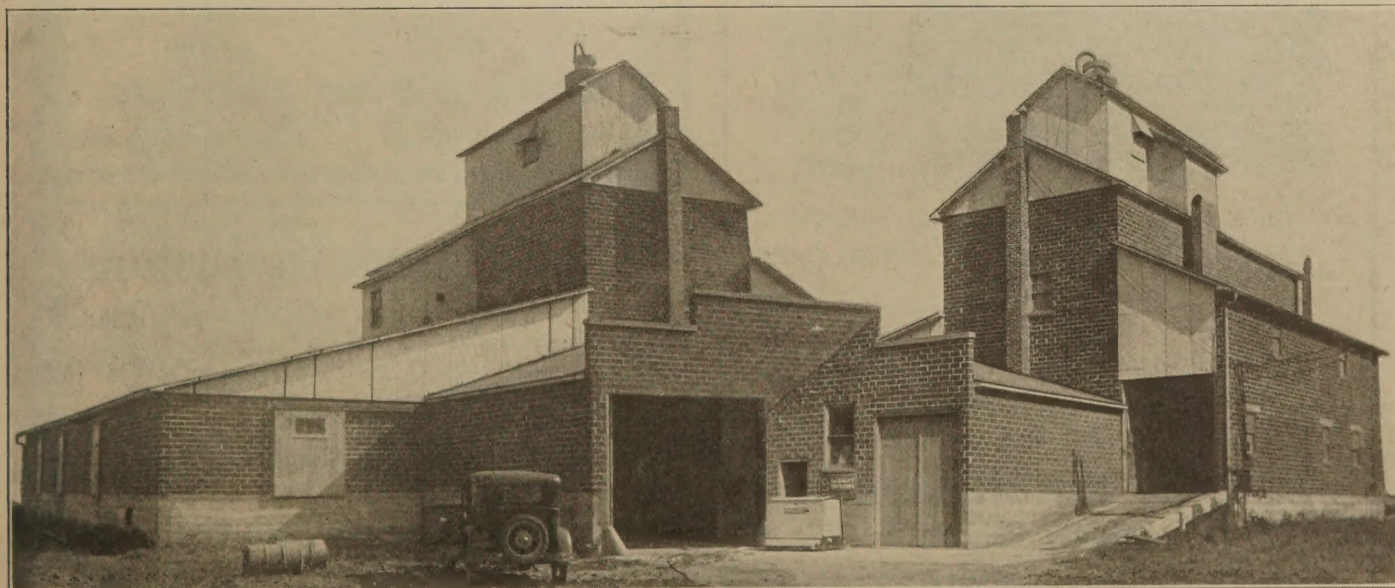
F. H. Withey, Waterman, Ill.
Manager Waterman Feed Mill.

ments, and the labor of oiling. A modern man-lift is handy for reaching all floors.

A screw conveyor from the track side of the warehouse brings grain under the driveway to the boat of the grain leg in the feed plant. This is used for receiving carloads of grain. The plant has storage capacity for 6,000 bus. in six bins.

Mr. Withey sells grains as well as concentrate feed ingredients. His location in the heart of a good dairy and feeding country is admirably suited for a general feed business, and his progressive hustle has made his plant successful in the face of competition.

"The government repeatedly, and I fear in many cases unwisely, has interfered with the operation of natural economic laws on the farm. For one thing, it has established land banks and credit banks. Even the veriest tyro in economics should have known that prices could not have been stabilized by government purchases, and I have no doubt but that for the stabilization activities of the Farm Board the prices of wheat and cotton would have been much higher for the last two years," said H. I. Harriman, pres. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, before the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago.



Elevator and Feed Mill of F. H. Withey & Son at Waterman, Ill.

Transportation Problems

By E. J. GRIMES, Minneapolis, Minn., before N. W. Shippers Advisory Board.

Under present conditions, the policy of advancing rates seems unwise. It does not get at the root of the trouble. If present schedules are so high that tonnage is lost to other agencies, higher schedules only aggravate the situation. Rate advances are bitterly protested by the shipping public. I think there is a widespread belief that rail rates should be reduced. It seems evident, therefore, that rate increases serve only to give comfort to rail competitors and to annoy and inflame the public under present conditions.

Unquestionably, a part of the distress of the rail carriers is due to the loss of business to agencies of transportation over which there is not the same degree of regulation as that fettering the railroads.

This is a condition that undoubtedly requires attention. Corrective measures of some kind should be applied. I am unwilling to admit, however, that the remedy lies in an extension of regulation. We are surfeited with regulation. Certainly the predicament of our railroads today is an indictment of over-regulation. Instead of more regulation we must have less of it.

I believe the railroads are making a serious mistake in attempting to place their competitors in strait-jackets. They are attacking the problem from the wrong angle. The public is not with them. There is a public demand for cheaper transportation and it is obvious that this is not attainable by extension of regulation to the end that transportation in this country comes under monopolistic control. In transportation, as in other fields, we must leave the door open for private and individual initiative and enterprise to function as freely and as unrestrictedly as possible.

Demurrage rates should be adjusted. Instituted purely as a penalty measure to release equipment during car shortage periods during the war, there is no sound reason now for the continuance of any rate above two dollars per day. If the maximum demurrage rate were two dollars a day, demurrage would produce a large revenue for the railroads and put many of their idle and empty cars to work. With the average box car costing about two thousand dollars, two dollars a day, or seven hundred dollars a year, provides a good return on the investment. Then there are reconsignment

charges, holding charges, transit penalties, etc., that could well be reduced or eliminated. Policing regulations have become too technical in application and should be relaxed.

The competition of the motor truck presents a most serious and difficult problem for the railroads. The truck has introduced a new type of service into the transportation field. Its convenience is unquestioned and its popularity is growing. Because there is a large public demand for the special kind of service it supplies, it is not going to be driven off the highways. Probably the solution of the problem is to see that the truck and bus are assessed a reasonable charge for the use of the highways.

Events of great importance to grain producers and grain shippers have occurred on Eastern waterways the past few years. The enlarging of the Welland Ship Canal to permit the largest lake vessels to proceed to the far end of Lake Ontario reduced the overhead cost from Western Lake Heads to Montreal several cents per bushel on grain. The deepening of the Hudson river up to Albany, extending ocean transportation 150 miles inland, provided an All-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea that is capable of successfully competing with the All-Canadian outlet via the St. Lawrence river.

Albany has begun a great port development. The largest grain elevator in the world has been constructed there. Although only completed but a few months ago, it has already handled an enormous volume of grain. With grain being transported from Duluth-Superior to Albany for five cents per bushel or less, the Northwest producer is enjoying practically all the benefits he will ever be able to derive from the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway. He is receiving them ten years ahead of schedule and have cost him nothing in taxation.

Lake and Barge Transport Best Uncontrolled.—As far as I know, all of the carriers on the Great Lakes and on the New York State Barge Canal, transporting grain, are privately owned and operated. Moreover, these private carriers have time and again resisted attempts to bring them under the control of regulatory commissions.

The unregulated character of these Great Lakes-Barge Canal carriers must be preserved. To entangle them in the complexities of super-

vision and regulation, as now applied to the railroads, will surely result in their strangulation and with them will go the main reliance of Northwest agriculture for cheap freight rates on grain to Eastern consuming markets and to the sea.

Mississippi River Improvement of No Benefit to Northwest.—Why do these river advocates unfairly use the low price levels of grain in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana as an argument for development of the river when they know the river will never be an effective agency in reducing the present cost of transportation from Northwest farms to the markets of this country and abroad? The discerning will know the river can have no possible effect on the cost of transportation from the country points to Minneapolis and Duluth, and with the export rate on wheat from Minneapolis to New Orleans about 9c per bu. via the river versus 5c from Duluth to the Atlantic seaboard via the lakes and connected waterways, the further development of the river is not of vital importance to the Northwest farmer.

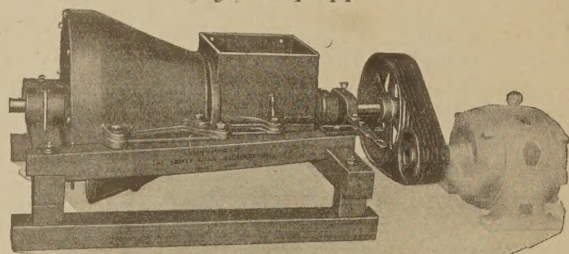
Substantially higher ocean freights to Europe from New Orleans than from North Atlantic ports add to the disadvantage of the river route. As the country adjacent to the Mississippi river south of Minneapolis and to the Ohio river produces surpluses of grain, there is little foundation for the claim that the river will develop new domestic markets for our Northwestern surpluses.

An unrestricted 5-letter code, instead of the 10-letter word now permissible in cable messages, was recommended Dec. 6 by the International Communications Conference at Madrid. Such a change would encourage the increased use of the cables.

"Pooling operations in wheat have not been successful as a whole in the last few years. In 1930 and part of 1931 Canadian farmers were helped, to a moderate extent, but there never has been a time in the last two years when there was a demand for wheat in sufficient volume at a price which would repay the banks the amount of their loans. That being true, it follows that it has at all times been impossible to realize the equity of the farmers who put their wheat in the 1930 pool."—John I. McFarland, gen. mgr. of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Sidney Corn Shellers

Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

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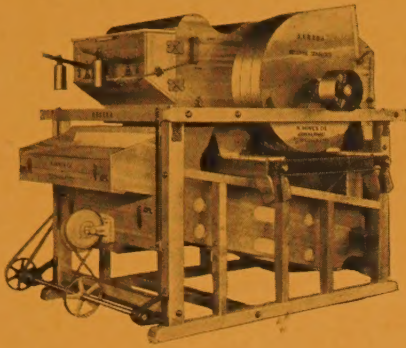
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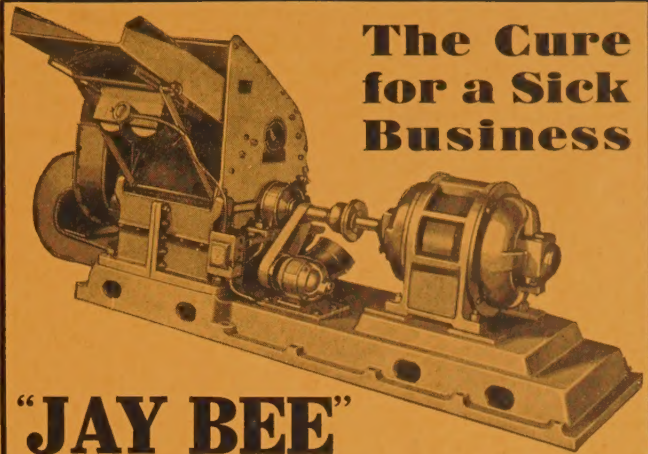
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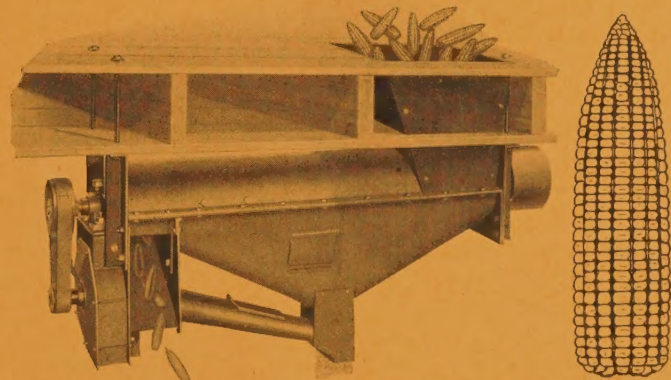
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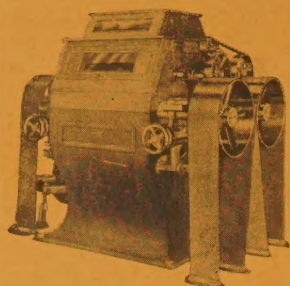
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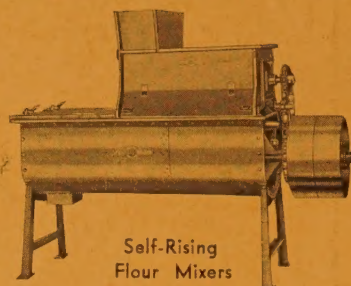
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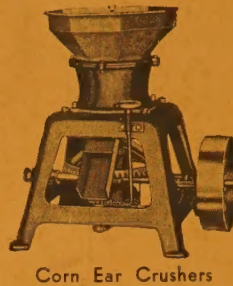
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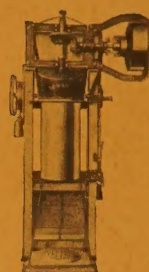
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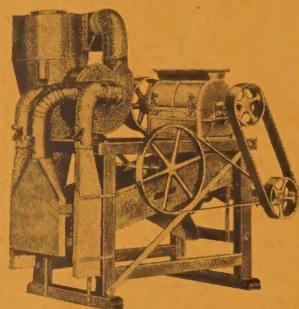
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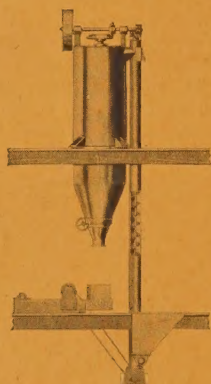
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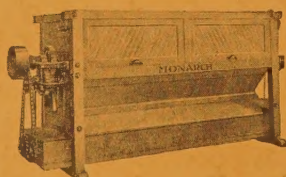
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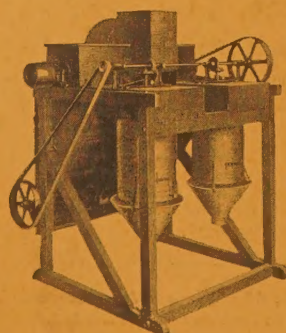
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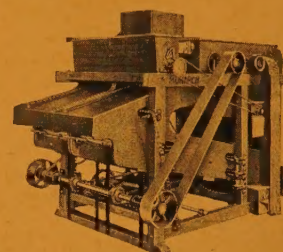
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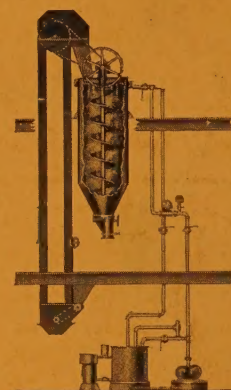
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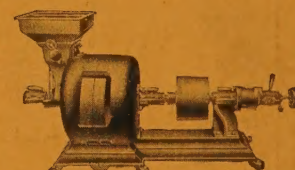
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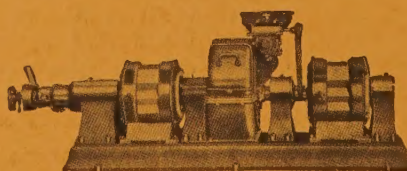
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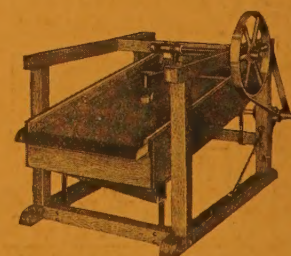
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